



# THE ANTIOCH NEWS.



\$1.50 PER YEAR.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY OCTOBER 10, 1918

VOL. XXXII. NO. 6

## 4TH LIBERTY BOND SALE IS LAGGING

Over Half of Time Limit Has Passed And Only One Third Is Subscribed

ALL ASKED TO VOLUNTEER

The sale of bonds on the Fourth Liberty Loan opened Saturday, Sept. 28, as was previously understood, the first week was "honor week," and it was planned that in that time no soliciting should be done, but the people were to be given a chance in that week to come forward and make their purchase on the volunteer system. The remaining two weeks were to be given over to the soliciting for the remainder of the quota.

The sales of honor week amounted to \$26,500 taken by the 128 volunteer subscribers. Since our last publication the amount has been increased to \$29,650 and the number of subscribers has now reached 450.

These figures show that we are considerably behind our schedule, and Chase Webb says if the boys over there were as slow fighting as Antioch is in buying bonds, the Kaiser would have his flag in our village in the next thirty days. Over half of the time has passed and one-third of the quota has been raised. This means that there must be a hearty response to the call within the next eight days if we reach our quota.

On account of the prevalence of the epidemic the plans of the solicitors have been materially changed. Some are ill and unable to go on with the work, while sickness in the various homes prevents those who are working from making a thorough canvass.

It therefore becomes necessary to once more urge the people to come to the local banks without being solicited. Every person who can possibly do so is requested to buy a bond, and to come forward and make the purchase without being asked. As loyal citizens we certainly don't want our own home town ship to get behind, and as present conditions have placed the matter up to each individual, it should behoove each one of us to come forward of our own free will.

### Boys Working on Farms to Receive Medals

Uncle Sam wants the name and address of all the boys between the ages of 15 and 20 inclusive, who worked for fourteen weeks or longer on farms last summer. This applies to the boy who worked on his father's or neighbor's farm as well as to the boy who came from the city or some near-by town. Both were doing their "bit" to help win the war, and Uncle Sam wants to show every one of them that he appreciates their help by awarding to each boy a neat, bronze medal.

That the boys may have these medals, the name, age and address of each boy, also the name and address of the farmer for whom he worked should be sent to Frank R. Sherwood, Lake Villa, Illinois, who is County Director for Lake County, of the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve. Regular application blanks will then be filled out, and the medal will be delivered by Uncle Sam, himself, in the near future.

These medals will be highly prized by the boys now and in the years to come. Every boy who did his part on a Lake county farm this summer is entitled to one and his application for a medal is but an assurance of his patriotic loyalty. May the names of all boys who worked the required time on Lake county farms be sent in at once and again prove to our Uncle Sam our loyal support in the great world war.

### Pleasure in Making Others Happy.

If those of us who are spending ourselves in the pursuit of empty pleasures stop for a moment and, resolving to look up our ill or less fortunate friends, would go to see them once in a while, or would send some brief message of cheer, we would experience a joy delightfully new and satisfying to ourselves. We would find it far more worth while to be able to lift the spirits of those who are down than to seek our own amusement.

### Assessed Value of Lake County is \$22,023,055

The total assessed valuation of Lake county is \$22,023,055, for this year, according to complete figures issued by the board of review. The total assessed value of lands \$6,286,045; lots \$9,805,685; personal property \$5,861,855; telephone and telegraph \$130,295; banks \$344,415 and railroad property \$94,860.

The board of review raised the assessed valuation of personal property to the amount of \$109,930. The grand total assessed value of personal property is \$6,396,240, while that of the real estate \$15,626,815. This does not include railroad right of way or capital stock of corporations, which are handled by the state.

The number of diamonds has taken a remarkable jump, there being \$47,698 in the county. Other things listed separately, are as follows: Horses, 9,129; cattle, 25,619; mules, 155; sheep, 2,160; hogs, 5,983; automobiles, 2,888; watches and clocks, 2,351; dogs, 2,871. The number of dogs in Waukegan is 572.

### Mrs. Robt. Brain, of Waukegan, Dies of Influenza

Last Friday at the hospital in Waukegan occurred the death of Mrs. Robt. Brain, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Harrison, formerly of this place, and granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Pullen and Mrs. C. B. Harrison residents of this village.

A short time ago the children of the Brain family contracted the influenza, one of them developing a very severe case, which necessitated Mrs. Brain and her mother-in-law, who lived with them, to soon reach an overworked state, and when the epidemic claimed them they were in a poor condition to stand it. The two women were stricken about the same time and were both removed to hospital at the same time. The younger woman succumbed after only a few days illness, while the elder one is at the present time on the road to recovery.

On account of the prevalence of the epidemic in Waukegan only a short funeral service was held at the home Monday. The remains were brought to Antioch for burial in the Hillside cemetery where the main part of the funeral service was held.

Besides her husband Mrs. Brain is survived by three children, three, five and eight years of age, her father and mother, one sister, and two brothers, one of whom is in France. One sister died three years ago next month.

### Mr. and Mrs. Louis Forbrich Hear from Son in France

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Forbrich this week received a letter from their son Private Edward J. Forbrich, who is serving in base hospital unit 77, in France, in which he inclosed a copy of King George's greeting to the American soldiers. It is presumed that he made the trip to France by first landing in England and then crossing the English channel. The greetings are as follows:

Windsor Castle—"Soldiers of the United States, the people of the British Isles welcome you on your way to take your stand besides the armies of many nations now fighting in the old world the great battle for human freedom.

The allies will gain new heart and spirit in your company.

I wish that I could shake the hand of each one of you and bid you God speed on your mission.

April, 1918. George R. L.

### Julius Belter Dies After Prolonged Illness

Tuesday morning at six o'clock, occurred the death of Mr. Julius Belter, at his home just south of town.

The deceased was born in Germany in the year of 1833, and at the time of his death had reached the age of 81 years 1 month and one day.

In the year of 1871 he came to America and settled in Chicago where he resided until twenty-two years ago when he purchased a small farm south of town where he has since resided.

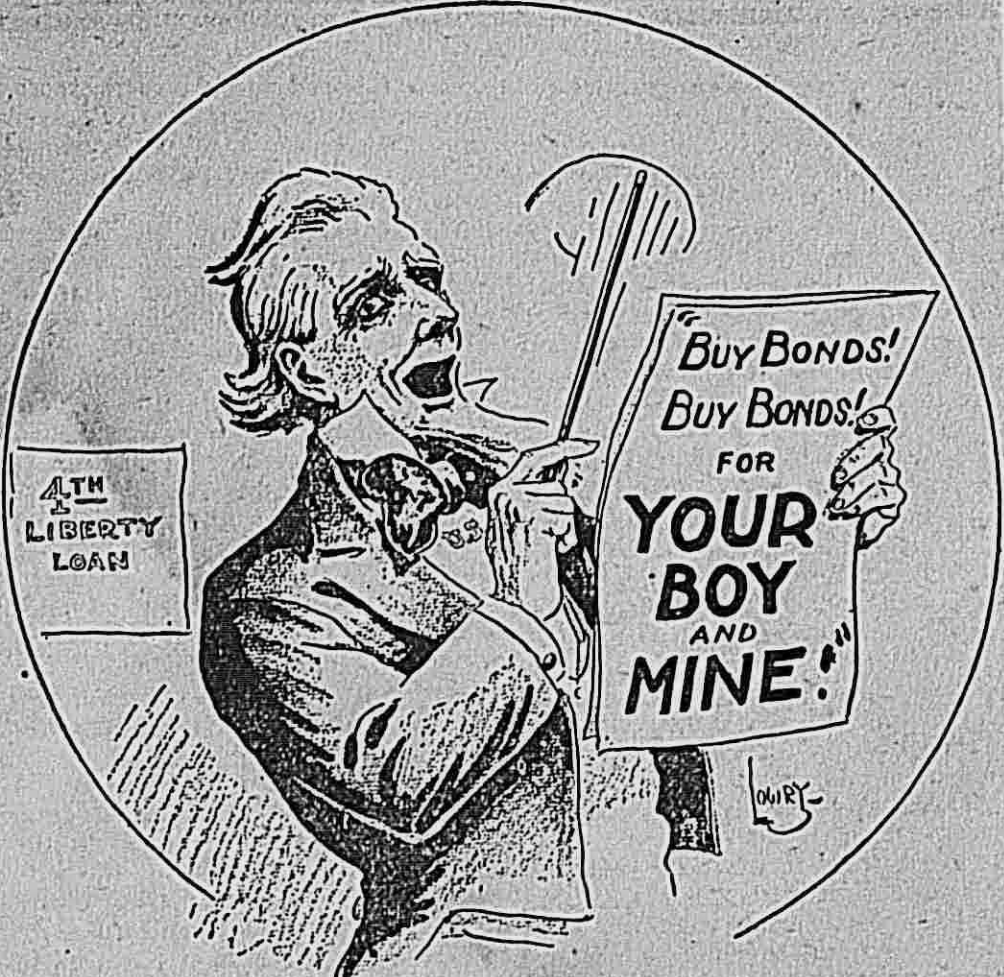
He has been in failing health for several years and his death which followed many months of severe illness was due to the decline of advanced years coupled with a severe case of rheumatism.

He is survived by his widow, also five daughters, one son and two step sons.

The funeral services will be held at the home Friday afternoon at two o'clock and on account of there being cases of influenza in the home the funeral services will be held on the lawn. Burial will be in the Hillside cemetery.

**Reputation.**  
A man's reputation is like his shadow, which is sometimes larger and sometimes shorter than the man.—Punxsutawney Spitt.

### UNCLE SAM: "NOW, ALL TOGETHER!"



### Only 1 Christmas Package to Soldier

American soldiers in France can receive but one Christmas package each this year and each package must not weigh more than three pounds, according to regulations announced Saturday by the war department. Boxes for men in the navy, however, may weigh twenty pounds.

The regulations governing Christmas packages for soldiers have just been completed after conferences between the war and postoffice departments and the American Red Cross.

"Relatives and friends," says the war department, "who are planning to make Christmas for the soldiers in the war zones as merry as conditions will permit, should bear in mind that each soldier is entitled to but one of these packages. The war department will not accept more than one parcel for each man. It is expected that approximately 2,000,000 of these packages will be sent abroad, and the amount of shipping space provided for their transportation will not permit of any deviation from the 'one parcel a man rule.'"

The men themselves will decide who is to send these parcels. They are now receiving Christmas parcel labels with instructions to mail these labels to the person in the country from whom they wish to receive the holiday box. To avoid any chance of duplication, each soldier gets but one of these labels. Packages that do not bear these labels will not be accepted. In the event of this label being lost it can not be replaced.

"No Christmas parcels will be accepted for shipment after Nov. 20. The cardboard boxes or cartons to be provided for these parcels are 3 inches by 4 inches by 9 inches in size. When packed, wrapped and ready for mailing these boxes must not weigh more than three pounds."

The American Red Cross has agreed to provide these cardboard boxes and to supervise their distribution to relatives of the soldiers who present the proper Christmas parcel label credentials. The following is an outline of the procedure to be followed by persons planning to send one of these parcels abroad:

On receiving one of these Christmas parcel labels it should be presented at the nearest chapter, branch, or auxiliary headquarters of the Red Cross.

Those in the seventh and eighth grades whose marks are 90 or over for the month of September.

Arithmetic—Dorothy Beebe, 95; Geography—Gordon Ames, 97; Antoinette Smart, 96; Howard Spafford, 99; Joseph Fisher, 90.

Writing—George Keulman, 90; Antoinette Smart, 90; Dorothy Beebe, 95; Lena Stickle, 91.

Drawing—Ruth Kettlehut, 90; George Keulman, 90.

Reading—Gordon Ames, 90; Ruth Kettlehut, 95; Antoinette Smart, 95; Howard Spafford, 95; Ada Chinn, 90; Dorothy Beebe, 90; Joseph Fisher, 90; Ardis Grimm, 90; Leota Savage, 90; Marion Spanggard, 90; and Charles Starns, 95.

U. S. History—Gordon Ames, 100; Ruth Kettlehut, 97; Russell Keulman, 95; Antoinette Smart, 99; Howard Spafford, 95; Burdette Johnson, 100; Hele Cribb, 90; Dorothy Beebe, 95; Daisy Richards, 90; Gladys Stickle, 90; Ralph Thompson, 100; Albert Tiffany, 92; Charles Stearns, 90.

English—Burdette Johnson, 90.

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### Rock River Conference Renders Appointments

Rock River conference, which was in session since last Tuesday at Sheridan Road Methodist Episcopal church, adjourned Monday evening. The last act was the reading of the appointments of more than 850 ministers to their pastorates.

Rev. S. E. Pollock was returned to Antioch for another year, much to the gratification of the entire congregation. His work here during the past year has been very successful and his return meets with the hearty approval of not only the church people but of the village as a whole. This year he will have the additional charge of Hickory.

Other appointments in which our readers may be interested are as follows: L. Earl Snyder returned to Lake Villa for another year. T. E. Ream is again assigned to Libertyville. Roger Kratz will have charge of the church at Rosecrans and H. E. Rompell goes back to Waukegan.

E. L. Thompson who retired from the ministry when he left Antioch has again taken up the work and this year was assigned a charge at Montgomery. A. O. Stixrud is returned to Lake Bluff. E. K. Hester has a charge at Yorkville and Bristol. E. J. Aikin goes to Riverside and J. A. Matlack, formerly District Superintendent of this district has a charge at New Lenox and Frankford. Allison F. Clark is again given the appointment of Superintendent of the Chicago Northern district.

### The "Kaiser's" Talk To Hell

The Kaiser called the Devil up On the telephone one day The Girl at Central listened in To all they had to say.

Hello, she heard the Kaiser say, Is Old Man Satan home? Just tell him it is Kaiser Bill That wants him on the 'phone.

The Devil said, Hello to Bill, And Bill said, How are you? I'm running a hell here on earth, So tell me what to do.

What can I do the Devil said, My dear old Kaiser Bill, If there's a thing that I can do To help you I sure will.

The Kaiser said, now listen And I will try to tell The way that I am running On earth a modern hell.

I've saved for this for many years And I've started out to kill That it will be a modern job You leave to Kaiser Bill.

My army went through Belgium, Shooting women and children down We tore up all her country And blew up all her towns.

My Zepps dropped bombs on cities, Killing both the old and young, And those the Zeppelins didn't get Were taken out and hung.

I started out for Paris, With the aid of poison gas The Belgians, darn them, stopped us, And would not let us pass.

My submarines are devils, Why, you should see them fight, They go sneaking through the sea And will sink a ship on sight.

I was running things to suit me 'Till a year or so ago, When a man called Woodrow Wilson Wrote me to go more slow.

He says to me, dear William, We don't want to make you sore, So be sure to tell your U boats Not to sink our ships no more.

We have told you for the last time So, dear Bill, it's up to you, And if you do not stop it You have got to fight us too.

I did not listen to him, And he's coming after me, With a million U. S. soldiers From their homes across the sea.

Now that's why I called you, Satan, For I want advice from you, I know that you would tell me Just what I'd ought to do.

My dear old Kaiser William, There's not much for me to tell, For the Yanks will make it hotter Than I can for you in hell.

I've been a mean old devil, But not half as mean as you. And the minute that you get here I will give my job to you.

I'll be ready for your coming, And I'll keep the fires all bright, And I'll have your room all ready When the Yanks begin to fight.

For the boys in blue will get you, I have nothing more to tell, Hang up the 'phone and get your hat And meet me here in hell.

Daily Thought.  
Nothing is impossible to industry.—Perlander of Corinth.

## NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Our Exchanges Have Many Items of Different Events Concerning News.

### NEWS OF VARIOUS KINDS

Frank Hollenberger, timekeeper at the Holton factory at Elkhorn, was arrested and taken to Milwaukee last week for alleged disloyal remarks.

Fire at the Roy Welch garage at Oconomowoc destroyed the building and burned thirteen autos which were in the place. The loss was fixed at \$14,000.

More than a ton of peach stones have been collected by the school children of Rockford in response to the government's appeal for use in making charcoal for gas masks.

Seven hundred pairs of socks are now manufactured daily at the Paramount Knitting Company factory at Waupun. A government inspector has been placed at the factory to help speed up work on government contracts.

The horse and buggy belonging to Frank Massey of Hebron, which was stolen while the owner was at the Elkhorn fair on last Thursday was recovered in Kenosha Monday. The rig was found by policemen abandoned a few blocks outside the city limits. The horse and buggy were taken by a 17 year old boy who had been employed by Mr. Massey for about a week.

The hardware store of Webster, Son & Co., at Walworth, was robbed of \$185 at 9:20 on Tuesday morning, the money being taken out of the cash register when Mr. Webster stepped out of the store for a minute to go to the postoffice after the mail. No one was around at the time Mr. Webster left the store and the theft of the money is a puzzle all around, for it must have been taken by some person familiar with the store and the cash register.

Attorney Calvin J. Hendricks, mayor of Harvard and Republican nominee for county judge of McHenry county, died last Friday morning from an attack of pneumonia, which developed after a brief siege of grip Spanish influenza. Mr. Hendricks was confined to his bed for a little more than a week previous to his death, and he was in an exhausted condition at the time he was taken ill, having, just completed his campaign for the county judgeship nomination, which had been strenuous for several months and he was in consequence at low ebb in his powers of resistance.

Numerous reports of chicken thieves induced a resident on the edge of Harvard, who has a lot of nice poultry to take extra precautions. His chicken house is a substantial building and a snap lock was fastened on the door, which is an unusually strong one. The lock was connected with an electric battery, so arranged that a bell would ring when the door, which was equipped with a stiff spring, swung shut. Monday night the bell rang and the proprietor jumped out of bed, grabbed a gun and made a bee-line for his poultry house, where he found two well-known Harvard gentlemen nicely trapped.

### STATE OF ILLINOIS COUNTY OF LAKE

Public notice is hereby given that at a special meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Villa Trust and Savings Bank, a corporation, held at the office of the corporation, in the Village of Lake Villa, Lake County, Illinois, on the 25th day of September, 1918, at 8 o'clock p. m., pursuant to notice published according to the statute in such cases made and provided and to notice to each of the stockholders of said corporation, a resolution was adopted increasing the number of directors thereof from three (3) to five (5), stockholders representing more than two-thirds of the capital stock of said corporation being present, either in person or by proxy and voting in favor of said changes, and that certificates of said changes have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Illinois and of the Recorder of Lake County, Illinois, as required by law.

Dated, at Lake Villa, Illinois, September 28, 1918.  
F. M. Hamlin, President,  
C. H. Stratton, Secretary.



# The Kaiser as I Knew Him for Fourteen Years

By ARTHUR N. DAVIS, D. D. S.—American Dentist to the Kaiser from 1904 to 1918

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## PREFACE

For 14 years the Kaiser was my patient. All I know of him and all that he told me came to me while the relation of patient and dentist existed between us.

For that reason I felt at first that, no matter how vital to the allied cause might be the information I could give as to the Kaiser's viewpoint, ambitions and plans, the requirements of professional ethics must seal my lips and compel me to withhold it from the world at large.

When, however, I considered the grave crisis that confronts the world and in which my own country is playing so important a part, and realized that what I knew of the Kaiser might prove of some value to civilization, I concluded that my patriotic duty was paramount and rose superior to any of the ordinary demands of professional ethics.

In this conclusion I was strengthened by the urgent solicitation of the leaders of my profession who were most emphatic in their contention that my ethical qualms were entirely unwarranted in view of all the circumstances.

ARTHUR N. DAVIS, D. D. S.

## CHAPTER I.

### "America Must Be Punished!"

When war broke out between the United States and Germany, on April 6, 1917, I was in Berlin. I had lived and practiced my profession as a dentist there for 14 years, and the Kaiser had been one of my patients during all that time.

I don't know exactly how many visits the Kaiser paid me professionally, but I know I am safe in saying they were not less than 100, and the probabilities are they were closer to 150. Almost invariably, after my work was done, the Kaiser remained anywhere from ten minutes to an hour and a half to discuss the topics of the hour with me.

When we declared war against Germany, therefore, while I was still an American citizen—as patriotic an American, I believe, as might be found anywhere—I had lived in Germany so long, had developed so many professional friendships in Germany's most favored circles and was so generally regarded as a particular favorite of the Kaiser himself, that I found it hard to realize that nevertheless I had become an alien enemy.

The same day the breaking off of diplomatic relations was announced, the German newspapers had published the provisions of an old treaty between Germany and the United States which gave Americans in Germany and Germans in America nine months after a declaration of war between the two nations within which to settle their affairs and leave the country.

"This treaty," the newspapers pointed out, "was made in the time of Frederick the Great. It has never been repealed. Germany will respect it." As there were so many more Germans in America than there were Americans in Germany, this prompt announcement of Germany's intentions regarding this treaty was quite understandable and it seemed most improbable that Germany would adopt any harsh measures toward Americans and thereby invite reprisals.

Had the situation been reversed, of course, the Germans would undoubtedly have thought it expedient to intern Americans no matter what happened to their own countrymen in America, and, in that event, this ancient treaty would have shared the fate of that which guaranteed Belgium's neutrality. One "scrap of paper" more or less would never have been allowed to interfere with Germany's "destiny."

Influential Germans who called to see me professionally during that period almost invariably expressed the hope that I was not planning to leave Berlin.

"No matter what happens, doctor," they declared—"even if the worst comes to the worst and war is declared between America and Germany—you may feel quite sure the Kaiser will never let anyone harm you."

I had not let the matter rest there, however. I had called at the American embassy, where it was pointed out to me that, while diplomatic relations had been severed, it was not at all certain that war would result and there was, therefore, no reason for me to leave Berlin precipitately.

Had the Kaiser been in Berlin at the time, I might, of course, have had an opportunity to put the question to him squarely as to what my fate might be if war were declared, but he was away. The court chamberlain had been appointed but a short time before and I did not know him personally, but his predecessor, Count August von Eulenburg, one of the wisest and most respected men in Germany, was one

of my oldest patients and I decided to discuss the situation with him. Unfortunately, however, I found him too ill to receive me. He was eighty years old and, although unusually well preserved, was in no condition on this occasion to receive visitors.

Another influential patient of mine whom I sought out at this time was ex-Ambassador von Sturm. Although he was now retired from official life, he had formerly been a powerful figure in German state circles and still kept more or less in touch with the new court chamberlain and others in high office. His nephew was under secretary of foreign affairs.

I found the ex-ambassador at his private apartment in the Adlon hotel. "What will happen to Americans," I asked, "if my country declares war against Germany?"

"That, doctor, will depend entirely upon how America treats our subjects," he replied, somewhat more coldly than I had expected of him. "If America interns Germans, of course, we shall undoubtedly treat Americans the same way, and you could hardly expect any special consideration, although, if you will write a letter to the court chamberlain, who is a personal friend of mine, I shall see that he gets it."

"But, excellency," I replied, "there is a treaty between Germany and America, I understand, which gives the subjects or citizens of one country who happen to be sojourning in the other when war is declared nine months within which to close up their affairs and leave. Would not that protect me?"

"Of course, doctor," he answered, "Germany will respect the treaty if America does, and then there will be no trouble. It seems to me you must await developments and, in the meantime you have no cause for worry."

"Suppose some of your subjects in America should act up and start blowing up bridges or munition factories and should be lynched, which they probably would be," I suggested, "what would Germany's course be?"

"What Germany would do then, doctor," he replied, slowly and thoughtfully, as though such a contingency had never occurred to him before—"really, doctor, I don't know what we would do!"

This somewhat unsatisfactory interview with Von Sturm might have worried me more, perhaps, had it not been for a visit I received only a day or two later from Prince von Pless, one of the Kaiser's closest friends and advisors, who called on me professionally. For a year and a half the Kaiser had had his great army headquarters at the prince's palace at Pless, in southeastern Germany, and I knew that he enjoyed his monarch's confidence.

When I asked him regarding the possible internment of Americans, he assured me that, come what might, I and my family had not the slightest reason for alarm.

"No matter what may befall other Americans, doctor," he asserted, in a confidential manner, "the Kaiser has gone on record to the effect that you and your family are not to be molested."

Another incident which made me feel that I could proceed with my preparations for leaving Berlin without undue haste was the receipt early in the year of a most extraordinary post card from the Kaiser which, it occurred to me, was quite significant as to his intentions regarding my welfare. On one side was his picture and on the other, written and signed in English in his own handwriting, was the message:

"Dear Doctor Davis:  
"Wishing you a very good year for 1917."  
WILLIAM I. R."

This was the first message of its kind that I had ever received from the Kaiser. Even in peace times, the picture postals which he had sent to me from time to time and which were autographed by him, were always signed in German. When, on February 1, the Germans resumed their ruthless submarine warfare—a move which was immediately followed by the breaking off of diplomatic relations—I felt that the Kaiser must have foreseen this consequence and had sent me the postcard as an intimation that he wanted me to remain in Berlin nevertheless.

When the Germans sank the Lusitania, living and practicing in Germany lost many of their attractions for me. I made up my mind then that I would rather return home and commence my professional career all over again, if necessary, than remain in a country which could sanction such a hideous form of warfare—the wanton destruction of women and children. To that end, I went to New York in the summer of 1915 to investigate the requirements for the practice of my profession in that state. I had an Illinois license, but I wanted to be in a position to practice in New York, and the following year I went to New York again and took the state dental examination. I returned to Germany late in the autumn of 1916 and later I learned that my certificate had been granted. Then I commenced active preparations

to dispose of my German practice and return home.

My second reason for wanting to get out of Germany as soon as possible was the fact that food conditions in Germany were becoming more precarious every day. My wife and I feared that our child, who was two years old, might suffer from lack of proper nourishment if we remained and I determined that no matter how long it might be necessary for me to remain in Berlin, my wife and child at any rate should leave at the earliest possible moment.

My third reason, however, was by far the most insistent of all.

I had become convinced that what I knew of the Kaiser and his plans, now that we were at war, ought to be communicated to America without delay and that the only way to do that adequately would be to get home as soon as I possibly could, no matter what personal sacrifice might be involved in abandoning my European practice and interests.

It is true that in the early years of my relationship with the Kaiser our conversations naturally embraced only the most general of subjects, but in later years, when he came to know me better, he cast aside all reserve and talked to me on whatever was uppermost in his mind at the time. After the war started that, of course, formed the principal subject of our discussions and the part that America was playing in the conflict was frequently brought up because of the fact that I was an American.

One memorable interview I had had with him influenced me perhaps more than any other single factor to hasten the settlement of my European affairs and return home.

It was in the fall of 1916. The Kaiser had come to me for professional attention, and after my work was completed he remained to discuss some of the aspects of the war. Perhaps the fact that I had just returned from a visit to America made him more than usually eager for a chat with me.

We had discussed various phases of the war, when the Kaiser changed the subject abruptly with the question:

"Davis, what's the matter with your country?"

"In what respect, your majesty?" I asked.

"Why is it that your country is so unfair to Germany? Why do you persist in supplying munitions and money to the allies? Why doesn't your president treat the European warring nations the same as he treated Mexico by putting an embargo on munitions and letting us fight this thing out ourselves? You do not ship munitions to us, why do you ship them to the other side?"

I was on such terms with the Kaiser that I did not hesitate to answer his question with another.

"I have always understood, your majesty, that during the Russian-Japanese war, Germany continually supplied munitions to Russia. Why was that any more justifiable than America supplying munitions to the allies? Then again, in the Spanish-American

"Davis, you surprise me!" the Kaiser interrupted, rising from the operating chair, in which he had remained, walking towards me, throwing back his shoulders and rising to his full height. "The cases are entirely different. When we helped Russia against Japan we were helping a white race against a yellow race, don't ever forget that—don't ever forget that. But with America, that is certainly not the case. Your country is acting from purely mercenary motives. It is a case of dollars, dollars, dollars!"—and each time he repeated the word he struck his partially helpless left hand violently with his powerful right.

"America values dollars! She thinks it right to shoot down my people!" He had worked himself up to a degree of indignation which I had seen him display only on two or three previous occasions, and I must confess I was reluctant to start a fresh outburst by answering his arguments. His eyes, usually soft and kindly, flashed fire as he advanced towards me and slowly and incisively declared: "Davis, America—must—be—punished—for—her—actions!"

In that expression, which he repeated on subsequent occasions in precisely the same words and with the same measured emphasis, I knew that he revealed most clearly what his attitude was and will ever be toward this country.

## CHAPTER II.

The Kaiser at Potsdam. Getting out of Germany proved to be a far more difficult proposition than I had imagined.

Realizing that it would probably be several months before I could finally settle up my affairs, and that my child, who was anemic, ought to be taken out of Germany with as little delay as possible because food conditions were fast going from bad to worse, I applied to the kommandantur for leave to have my wife and child go to Montreux, on Lake Geneva, Switzerland,

where I hoped to join them at the earliest possible moment and accompany them home. I did not relish the idea of their going across the ocean without me.

That was in May, 1917. Weeks passed while our application was going from one official to another, lying, perhaps for days at a time under a pile of other applications of a similar character or awaiting the investigation of our personal histories, and it was not until the end of June that we received any word regarding it. Then we learned that it had been denied.

This was my first intimation that we might have difficulty in getting out of Germany.

A day or two later the Kaiser called on me professionally and I told him of our plight, hoping that he would intercede for us. It was the only favor of a personal character I had ever asked of him.

"My child is ailing, your majesty," I said, "and I feel that she needs a change of climate. I applied to the kommandantur for leave for my wife and child to go to Montreux, but I have just heard that it has been refused!"

"Davis, I will see what I can do in the matter," he replied reassuringly, and as he was leaving my office he turned to me and said in the presence of his two adjutants: "Regarding that matter you spoke of, leave it to me and I will see what I can do!"

The Kaiser's influence would readily solve our problem, I thought, and I was very much relieved. Two days later, however, I received a letter from Count von Moltke, one of the Kaiser's adjutants, stating that the Kaiser had spoken to him regarding the Switzerland project, but, under the circumstances, it was out of the question. If, however, my child's condition were such as to make a change of climate really necessary, he added, the Kaiser suggested that a trip to the Austrian Tyrol might perhaps be arranged, as the climate there was just as good as that of Switzerland, but before permission would be granted for that trip it would be necessary to obtain a certificate from the district doctor stating that it was necessary.

As the food situation in Austria was just as bad as it was in Germany, if not worse, that idea didn't appeal to me at all, and I went immediately to the kommandantur and explained the situation to them.

When they saw Count von Moltke's letter the officer in charge threw up his hands.

"That's final," he declared. "That comes from a higher authority than ours. It is useless to pursue the matter any further. We received a communication from his majesty regarding your case, but the matter was left entirely to our discretion. It was not a command, only a request from his majesty. A command, of course, would have been different."

Then I applied for a pass for my wife, child and myself to go to America. They pointed out at the kommandantur that as my wife's application to leave Berlin preceded mine, it was possible she would be allowed to leave before me. I told the officer that that would suit me admirably, as I wanted the pass for Mrs. Davis and the child granted at the earliest possible moment regardless of what action might be taken on my own application.

Again there followed a long period of anxious waiting while the German red tape slowly unwound, but eventually, in September, we received word that Mrs. Davis and the child might leave Berlin for Copenhagen between October 10 and 12. They left on the tenth.

A day or two later commenced the German offensive against Riga, on the Baltic. Within three or four days the Germans captured successfully the Oesel, Runo, Obro and Moon islands in the Gulf of Riga and then carried their invasion to the mainland. Their apparent objective was Petrograd and on October 19 the Russians announced that the seat of the government would be removed from Petrograd to Moscow.

These successes on the Baltic failed to overcome the depression in Germany caused by the serious internal situation in Austria at this period. Munition factories were being wrecked by hunger-crazed and war-weary strikers and the populace was being shot down in great numbers in the food riots which developed in various parts of Austria. Not since the war began had the outlook been so discouraging for the Germans.

Then, on October 24, just as things were looking their blackest, the great German-Austro offensive against the Italians was started. In three days the Italians were swept out of Austria and the Teutons pressed forward to the passes west of the Isonzo river leading to the Venetian plains. By the end of October the Italian armies were in full retreat. Before this offensive was over the Germans captured, they claimed, no less than 300,000 prisoners and several thousand big guns, besides vast stores of munitions and supplies.

The exultation of the Germans over the triumph of their armies in Italy knew no bounds. While it was at its

height I had an interview with the Kaiser which will ever remain one of the most vivid in my memory.

It was about three-thirty one Sunday morning when I was aroused by a maid who, in an awe-stricken tone of voice, announced that the Neue Palais, the Kaiser's palace at Potsdam, was on the phone. I went to the telephone and was informed that the Kaiser was suffering from a bad toothache and would send his auto for me within an hour or so.

I got up at once and packed my instruments, and at six-thirty the car, a big gray Mercedes limousine, arrived. Besides the chauffeur there was an outrider carrying the bugle whose distinctive notes only the Kaiser may use.

While the Shell room and other state rooms were accessible to visitors before the war, no one was ever permitted to visit the private apartments of the Kaiser upstairs.

On this occasion, however, I was guided right through the Shell room, through a door opening on the left and up a wide staircase to the Kaiser's gardenerie, or dressing room.

There I found breakfast ready for me. It consisted of real coffee, real white bread, butter, marmalade, sugar, cream and cold meats. It was the first food of the kind I had eaten in some time and practically no one in Germany outside the royal family and the junkers was any better off than I in that respect.

While I was breakfasting, the Kaiser was dressing. His valet entered several times, I noticed, to take out articles of clothing from the massive wardrobes which lined the room. I had just completed my meal when I received word that my patient was ready to receive me.

As I entered the Kaiser's bedroom he was standing in the center of the room, fully attired in an army gray uniform, but without his sword. He looked more haggard than I had ever seen him, except once in 1915. Lack of sleep and physical pain were two things with which he had had very little experience, and they certainly showed their effects very plainly.

He didn't seem to be in the best of humor but greeted me cordially enough and shook hands.

"In all my life, Davis," he said, "I have never suffered so much pain."

I expressed my sorrow and started to improvise a dental chair out of an upholstered armchair on which I placed some pillows and, as the Kaiser sat down, he laughingly remarked:

"Look here, Davis, you've got to do something for me. I can't fight the whole world, you know, and have a toothache!"

When I was through and his pain was relieved, his spirits seemed to revive appreciably, and he explained why it was he was so anxious to have his tooth trouble removed as quickly as possible.

"I must go down to Italy, Davis," he said, "to see what my noble troops have accomplished. My gracious, what we have done to them down there! Our offensive at Riga was just a fiasco. We had advertised our intended offensive in Italy so thoroughly that the Italians thought we couldn't possibly intend to carry it through. For three months it was common talk in Germany, you remember, that the great offensive would start in October, and so the Italians believed it was all a bluff and when we advanced on Riga they were sure of it! They thought we were so occupied there that we could pay no attention to them, and so we caught them napping!"

The Kaiser's face fairly beamed as he dwelt on the strategy of his generals and the successful outcome of their Italian campaign.

"For months Italy had been engaged in planting her big guns on the mountain-tops and gathering mountains of ammunition and supplies and food and hospital supplies in the valleys below, in preparation for their twelfth Isonzo offensive."

"We let them go ahead and waited patiently for the right moment. They thought that their contemplated offensive must inevitably bring our weaker neighbor to her knees and force her to make a separate peace!" By "our weaker neighbor" the Kaiser, of course, referred to Austria, and how accurate was his information regarding Italy's expectations and how easily they might have been realized were subsequently revealed by the publication of that famous letter from Kaiser Karl to Prince Sextus.

In the next installment, Doctor Davis tells of the Kaiser's dual personality, showing how the war, while not changing, uncovered the emperor's true character. Don't miss this interesting study of the German "war lord."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Home-Made Plaster. Holes in plaster walls may be stopped with a mixture of sand and plaster of paris mixed into a paste with water. When dry cover with a piece of paper to match the wall.

## COFFEE IN LAPLAND

Beverage Made in Peculiar Way Pronounced Excellent.

Sweetened in Primitive Manner, the Refreshment Is Passed Around Among Guests After Host Has Partaken of It.

An American consular officer in Scandinavia gives the recipe for making coffee among the Lapps, when they are so fortunate as to have it at all.

Dinner was eaten out of doors, and the one dish of the meal consisted of roast lemmings, little creatures something between a guinea pig and a rat, and as the officer admits "exquisitely peculiar" as to their flavor.

The party squatted in a ring about the fire, watching the roasts, all except a wrinkled old woman, who as an expert, was intent upon a more tedious ceremony. Out of a skin knapsack she had taken a small skin bag. From this she extracted some 12 green coffee beans, which she proceeded to roast one by one in a small iron spoon.

When they were cooked to her taste she bruised them to coarse fragments between stones and put the result with water into a copper kettle, which had one lid in the usual place and another on the end of the spout to keep out smoke and feathery wood ash.

Then the whole mixture was boiled up together into a bubbling froth of coffee fragments and coffee extract. She cleaned it by an old trick which is known to campers all the world over. This was to throw into the kettle a small splash of cold water, when the coffee grounds were promptly precipitated to the bottom.

Then she poured the clear, brown, steaming liquor into a blackened bowl of birch root and handed it to the good man, her husband.

After he had taken the bowl in his fingers the woman hunted in a leathern knapsack and produced a lump of beet sugar. The host bit a fragment from it and lodged it in his teeth, then he lifted the bowl to his lips and drank.

In a more civilized than this world of course have been rudeness; in a savage it was a simple act of courtesy. It was a plain assurance that the bowl contained no poison. Then he handed it on for his guests to drink in turn, and the American says that he does not know that he ever tasted better coffee.

## Enormous Meat Consumption.

The Millennium Guild takes the daily average of half a pound of meat eaten by each individual of the United States and finds that in 50 years the average meat eater consumes four tons and a half, or, to put it in another way, this average person, at the end of 50 years, has eaten enough tons of meat to be the equivalent of six beef cattle, 15 calves, 22 sheep, 40 lambs, 10 hogs, 100 turkeys, 200 chickens and ducks, 1 deer, besides pigeons and small birds a goodly number. What a slaughter house we have made out of the world! Yet two-thirds of the population of the globe, it is estimated, never eat meat. Among these latter are millions of sturdy, healthy toilers. We also know that the horse, the ox, the elephant—strongest of all animal workers—build their strength on grasses and cereals.

## Righteous Causes.

Mr. Blank, a prominent and wealthy man, once took a foolish notion that he wanted to be rid of his wife. After a long, hard-fought legal battle, single-handed, except for the slight help that money and a battery of lawyers can give, he finally succeeded in obtaining a divorce. He wouldn't even need to pay alimony so great was his victory.

As a reprisal the ex-wife brought suit against the man for \$1,000,000. Before her case came up one of her lawyers remarked that because of the wealth of her former husband another legal war would result.

"Well," said the former Mrs. Blank, "you will have to admit that my cause, according to the tradition of our country, is as just as his. He fought for liberty and I am fighting for independence."

## Lots to Say.

Three of them had been in one little room for three days, an American, a Frenchman and an Italian. Came a Red Cross man on the afternoon of the third day.

"Is there anything I can do for you?" he asked.

"Yes," replied the American, "you might get an interpreter. Tony and Gaston and I have been trading tobacco and showing each other our girls' pictures and saying 'oui' and 'si' and 'yes' for three days now, and we've got a lot to tell each other if you can get somebody to help us out."

## If Wife Knew!

A story of the recent attempt at a strike in Great Britain: Coming out of his engineering works, the head of a firm saw one of his men sitting by the gate eating dinner.

"Hello, George, what are you doing here? I thought you were on strike." "So I am, sir," replied George, "but I have to bring my dinner down here to eat it, just as if I was at work, and mow about all day, so as the missus won't know I'm on strike. My word, it's new!"—Christian Science Monitor.



## AD and SEEN the CAPITAL

### Information as to End of the World

ON.—Knowledge has no fixed notch. It is on a movable scale. It is up and reaches around and dives down, like that crane hooked out the Panama canal. We want more knowledge, as a matter of fact, the air.

After altitude, as man, gets a higher development, he wants to know more. Self-satisfied at means rust, and rust means and we know no such word but it isn't a good idea to more than our share.

In one case, a woman in a car riding thrills for the woman she had learned through some subtle source unknown to man—certainly not to any newspaper man—the world was coming to an end two weeks from that date. The other in had her doubts.



The prophet- lady was so sure of her Bible signs that she was going to cash her bond and take her money out of the bank and pin it inside her dress for safekeeping.

The other woman, naturally, inquired as to the sense of taking money into the next world, especially as it was earning interest in the bank. This phase of the situation had its weight.

"That's so. There'll be \$6.25 coming to me in January—almost enough to pay the taxes on my lot. I guess I'll let the money be and just cash the bond. No, I won't, either. I read in the paper the other day that they are going to be worth a whole lot more after the war. It's awful hard to huffer die without knowing how the war ends and see the boys come home, but we gotter go—all of us. There'll come a rain of fire and after our bodies are burnt to ashes some of us will be saved and the others will be weepin' and wallin' and gnashin' of teeth."

"You've got it down pretty fine, haven't you? But, say, Mame, if we get burnt to ashes what will we do for lungs to weep and wall with, and teeth to do our gnashing?"

Foelish? Of course! But, if you hear a couple of women pattering along like that, isn't it the most natural thing in the world to tab them down, when you can come across nothing better?

And if so be the proper study of mankind is man is there any law against counting in woman?

### Boy's Sense of Chivalry Wouldn't Let Him "Squeal"

HE is the story of a war worker. When you see that term "war worker" you usually mean "girl," but not this time. The phrase means just one Washington boy, a young fellow who got himself a job for the summer in one of the newly established wartime bureaus. He is a bright, ambitious boy, and thought that he might as well be helping Uncle Sam and earning a little money at the same time as "playing" all summer long like the thoughtless butterfly you study about in school.

The way the story comes to me, he had not been on the job long until one day a packet of letters was missing. The letters had been intended for a filling case, and now they were gone. A man was working on the files while the boy happened to be in the room.

After search had been made for the letters, with no results, the boy was called in by the chief and asked if he had seen the letters. He replied that he had not, as he had not. The next day the boy was dismissed.

"If you did not take the letters, son—and I know you didn't," his father said to him, "why didn't you tell the chief about the man being in the room?"

"Well, it was like this, dad," the boy replied. "I only wanted to work for the summer, and that man has a steady job. It doesn't mean very much for me to lose the job, but I guess it would mean a whole lot for him to have lost his. So—"

And the father is proud of his son, and you can't blame him, although you may think that the boy made a big mistake in so calmly allowing himself to be "fired" without protest.

### Wounded Soldiers Want Help, Not Sympathy

DO NOT lavish too much sympathy upon the convalescent soldier back from France, warns Major Baldwin, chief of the educational service, in a statement explaining the reconstruction work done at Walter Reed hospital.

"A great many persons have unconsciously tried to spoil these men by misdirected sympathy," said Major Baldwin. "That is why there are certain restrictions in regard to visitors at the hospital."

"The patient is not a child, neither is he a sick man, but a new type of man that has met with a physical disability, with the accompanying mental shocks. He must be returned to society as a normal member."

"The important problem is to help him to develop the proper mental attitude toward his disability, his future outlook and toward others, or he permanently becomes a dependent or a derelict."

The reconstruction work at Walter Reed hospital, which has assumed such national importance, and which is becoming a demonstration and training school for other hospitals, began in a small way, with a few instructors and a limited number of returned soldiers.

There are at present under construction four large shop buildings—one for lathes and heavy machine work, another for electrical work, including telegraphy and radio; another for woodwork, including cabinet making and carpentry, and the other for printing, photography and classes in drafting. There is also a two-story school building near completion, which will be used for academic subjects. More than 700 men are at present pursuing courses in 30 different lines of activity.

### Successful War Waged on Flies and Mosquitoes

THE campaign waged here since early in the spring on disease-bearing flies and mosquitoes by a force of 150 soldiers under Lieut. E. H. Gibson, formerly of the department of agriculture, has been most effective in ridding the camp of insect pests which formerly claimed this section of the country as a favorite stamping ground.

Figures given out by Maj. I. W. Brewer, camp surgeon, show that from a record catch of 128,000 flies in traps which were set in various barracks, mess halls and other buildings July 2, the number caught gradually decreased to one-fourth that figure on August 30, the season of the year when they are most prevalent.

There are approximately 10,700 flies to the quart. The figures show that 12 quarts were caught on July 2; five quarts August 12, and three and one-half quarts August 30.

Nearly every one of the 100 or more commissioned officers who were sent back from the front to give engineer troops in the United States the benefit of their special training and experience in battle have been assigned to regiments at Humphreys by Brig. Gen. Charles W. Kutz, camp commander.

Just how long these officers will be retained in this country before being sent overseas with new regiments cannot be predicted, but it is likely they will be here at Antioch three months at least.

## The Little Devil

By LOUISE OLIVER

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"Edith," came Mrs. Merdith's smooth voice over the telephone, "your Uncle Charles' nephew, Stephen Burtners, is coming to dinner tonight and I want you to rest up today, put on your prettiest dress and come over. Be here at six. Dinner isn't until seven, of course, but I want you to have time to talk to him. He's wonderful, as I told you before; captain, you know, in a machine gun company, and home on short leave before he goes to France."

"All right, Aunt Mary, I'll be there, Johnny on the spot, at six."

"Don't use slang, Edith," reproved her aunt. "That's something I want to warn you about. Do try to be proper. You know he's of the Providence Burtners, and they're strong on form."

Edith laughed. "Don't worry, auntie, I'll try not to disgrace you. I just forgot in the exuberance of my joy—that's all. I'll do like the little pig in the poem and get up at two if there were a real live army officer to be seen. But I'm afraid I can't rest, as you suggest. Nora left today, and as mother won't be home until Wednesday, I have all the work to do. By-oh, I'll try to get Mrs. Stubbs in to help. By-by till tonight."

Leaving the telephone Edith did a little war dance in the hall, of which I am afraid the Providence Burtners



"What's the Matter, Edy?"

would not at all have approved although it is difficult to imagine anyone, even a Burtners, being quite as beautiful as Edith, even in her all-enveloping work apron.

"Watcha matter, Edy?" Four-year-old Harry, slurp jug in hand, pliffed from the breakfast table, stood in the doorway.

Edith grabbed him up. "Sister's going to see a soldier man, Harry, a real big soldier man that goes like this, boom, boom, boom, boom, boom." And Harry on her shoulder, she marched all over the first floor.

"There, look what you've done, Harry, got slurp over everything. Sister's got to get a cloth and wipe it all up! And just look at your clean suit! Come on upstairs, I'll have to hunt out another one."

Upstairs she gave Harry a word of warning. "Now, little buzzer, sister's going to be awfully busy today and you must be good and not get dirty. Don't go out in that muddy backyard, will you, dear? And if Sammy Brown comes over to play, stand on the back porch. Now do try to keep clean."

"All right, Edy, I will."

But Harry's memory was about as long as his legs. Before Edith had the breakfast dishes done she heard a lusty howl from the yard. Opening the door, she was horrified to see Sammy and Harry pummeling each other in the middle of the garden. Harry's clean suit so completely camouflaged with mud that he looked like an animated potato hill.

"Harry, Harry, come right here. Sammy you go home, and don't come back. Now remember."

It took an hour to scour Harry again. He had to be stripped, bathed, even his head scrubbed, and an entire new outfit applied from the skin out.

"Now you stay in the house, dear, and play with your train. That's a good boy. Sister's so, so busy today."

"All right, Edy, I will."

Dishes done and beds made, it was time to get lunch for the family returning from school.

At 12 o'clock Clara, aged seven, burst in. "Oh, Edith, come quick. Tom Brown's killing Buddy. He said 'Ja' to something and Buddy said he was a German and hit him and Tom's bigger and he's got Buddy down and pouncing him awfully. Or, do hurry, sis."

Edith flew for a long coat. Halfway down the street she met a procession supporting Buddy, who was dripping with blood as he progressed.

"Oh, Buddy, you poor lamb." Edith took him comforting in her arms. "Come on home, dear, and I'll wash

you up and give you hot pancakes and all the raspberry jam you want."

This reconstruction process took half an hour. By the time lunch was over Edith was rather tired. But she got the troop off to school happy and well fed, and she smiled after them proudly.

"It's a pretty nice family, isn't it, Harry?"

"Um-hum," said Harry sleepily.

"Edith's going to let Harry take a nice nap now, then Edith's going to rest, too. Come on, kiddiekins."

"Harry doesn't want to sleep."

"Oh, yes, dear, come on. I'll sing 'The Man in the Moon'."

Thus persuaded, Harry went up obediently.

Edith had time now to think of her own evening, and she grew rosy with anticipation. She laid out all her dainty, filmy lingerie such as girls adore, and last of all her new crepe de chine of faintest rose pink. She was so glad she had it now. Everyone said she had never looked so nice in anything before.

Listen, what was that? Surely not Harry. She had left him sound asleep in the nursery. But looking out of the hall window a dreadful sight met her eyes. Harry, sure enough, and Sammy Brown coming up the street crying. He had evidently awakened and slipped down the back stairs unheard.

"We fell in the run," screamed Harry. "We wuz gettin' crabs and the stone slipped and we fell in."

Edith grabbed him up. "Sammy, I wish you'd let Harry alone. He'd never think of the run if it weren't for you. Now you go home and don't come back again."

"Those awful Browns!" she added to herself. "I could murder them."

Harry was changed for the third time that day.

At last there was peace again, and she could bathe and dress and have a few minutes to herself.

But there! What was that? Another racket on the front porch! Sammy Brown again!

Suddenly Edith flew into a rage. For almost the first time in her life she lost her temper. Her eyes flashed dangerously and her color mounted high.

She flew down the stairs and jerked the street door open viciously. "Get out, you little devil!" she cried. Then she paled, for there, standing six-feet-one in his army boots, stood a most elegantly dressed officer of the United States army.

"Is Miss Edith Wilson at home?" he asked.

Edith gathered up her hurried senses manfully. She courted humbly. "Faith no, sir, an' she isn't," she replied, with a bland brogue.

"Will you please give her this note from her aunt when she returns. Her telephone has gone wrong and I've brought a message."

"Sure, sir, an' I will." Edith courted again as she took the note.

There isn't room to tell it all. But the note was to say the dinner had been postponed till the next night.

And when Edith did appear next day in the pale rose pink dress, a vision of beauty, the captain's eyes twinkled as he was presented.

Edith courted. "Faith, an' I'm thinking the honorable captain will say I'm a bit of a liar," she said.

Her aunt fanned herself furiously, but the captain said: "I'll save my opinion, if you don't mind, for some future time."

"I'd like it now."

"Very well, Miss Wilson. What would you like to know?"

"Did the honorable captain ever have two small brothers with friends?"

"No."

"It's an experience. You've missed something."

"I'm sure I have. But I was a small brother myself once. They called me the little devil. Naturally I thought you were addressing me."

Even Aunt Mary had to laugh. But the captain's real opinion was never to hear. That was for Edith alone. This much we know—they were engaged before he left for Europe.

**Indians Cannot Be Subdued.**

In Venezuela today, as in both the Americas when Columbus made his discoveries, there are thousands of Indians, who are the fear of other men and who constantly refuse to make friends with any other peoples.

In the land bordering on the upper Orinoco river live many of these tribes, the fearless foe of all strangers and the most dangerous savages in all South America. They resist with their lives all attempts of the Venezuelans to take the lands that have been the home of the Indian for centuries. So far they have been successful in their defense and are in nearly as full possession of the lands today as they were before any efforts were made to dislodge or conquer them.

**Keeping Daddy Straight.**

Jenn's father is a prominent minister who is just now a chaplain "somewhere with the army." Every night when six-year-old Jenn says his prayers he adds some special word for daddy. A few nights ago he hesitated after his usual prayer, then added very earnestly:

"And please don't let daddy steal anything from the other soldiers."

**War and Sanity.**

Evidently a great national struggle makes for mental steadiness. For the last two years there has been a decrease of more than 3,000 in the number of insane persons cared for in England and Wales, says Popular Science Monthly. This fact is thought provoking, because before the war there was a constantly increasing number of lunatics.

## As Age Advances the Liver Requires

occasional slight stimulation.

**CARTER'S  
LITTLE LIVER PILLS**  
correct  
**CONSTIPATION**



Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price, But Great in Its Good Work

Colorless or Pale Faces usually indicate the absence of Iron in the blood, a condition which will be greatly helped by **Carter's Iron Pills**

## Heartburn, Belching, Indigestion, Food Repeating and Nearly All Kinds of Bodily Miseries

The first sign of stomach misery usually comes after over-eating. The doctors call it "superacidity." The people say—"sour stomach."

Millions of people who have lost their ambition, energy, courage, vitality and strength—who are weak, pale and listless—who go through life just dragging one foot after another—tired and worn out nearly all the time—nervous, irritable, subject to

severe headache, insomnia, and a long train of physical ills—would be surprised, yes, dumbfounded, to learn that it is just an acid-stomach that is causing them all their misery. Yet in nearly nine cases out of ten that is just where the trouble starts.

Now a sour, acid-stomach, or "superacidity", of course, simply means too much acid in the stomach. You can now quickly rid your stomach of its excess acid.

A wonderful modern remedy called **EATONIC** literally wipes it out. It does the work easily,

quickly and thoroughly. It makes the stomach pure, sweet, cool and comfortable. It takes you right out of every mouthful of food you eat; and unless you do get full strength from your food you cannot enjoy robust, vigorous health.

**EATONIC** is in tablet form. They are pleasant tasting—just like a bit of candy and are absolutely harmless. Take **EATONIC** and find out for yourself how wonderfully different you will feel. See how quickly **EATONIC** banishes the immediate effects of acid-stomach—how quickly heartburn, belching, food repeating, indigestion, etc. See too, how quickly your general health improves—how much you relish your food—how much more easily your food is digested—how soundly you sleep—how nervousness and irritability disappear—and all simply because, by taking **EATONIC**, you have rid your stomach of a lot of excess acid that has been holding back and making your life miserable.

So get a big box of **EATONIC** from your druggist today. He is authorized to guarantee **EATONIC** to please you and you can trust him to make this guarantee good. If **EATONIC** fails in any way, take it back—no refund of money. If your druggist does not keep **EATONIC** write to us direct and we will send you a big 50c box and you can send us the defective one. Address: H. L. Kramer, Pres., **Eaton's Remedy Co.**, 1018 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

## COLT DISTEMPER

You can prevent this loathsome disease from running through your stable and cure all the colts suffering with it when you begin the treatment. No matter how young, **SPORN'S** is safe to use on any colt. It is wonderful how **SPORN'S** cures colts, no matter how colts or horses at any age are "exposed." All good druggists and turf goods houses and manufacturers sell **SPORN'S** at 60 cents and \$1.15 a bottle; \$5.50 and \$11.00 a dozen.

**SPORN MEDICAL CO.**, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.



coming to farmers from the rich wheat fields of Western Canada. Where you can buy good farm land at \$15 to \$30 per acre and raise from 20 to 45 bushels of \$2 wheat to the acre it's easy to make money. Canada offers in her provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

**160 Acre Homesteads Free to Settlers**

and other land at very low prices. Thousands of farmers from the U. S. or their sons are yearly taking advantage of this great opportunity. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed Farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. Good schools, markets convenient, climate excellent. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

C. J. Broughton, Room 412, 112 W. Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.; M. V. MacInnes, 175 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.; Canadian Government Agents

**Get under the Shower of Gold**

**160 Acre Farms in Western Canada FREE**

Some Defense Plea.

"You say you were going forty miles an hour when the accident happened?"

"Yes, your honor. I tried to get the machine up to forty-five miles an hour, but couldn't."

"Don't you call that reckless driving?"

"No, sir. If I had been going forty-five miles an hour I should have been a mile away before the man got to the corner where he was hit."

**Cuticura Kills Dandruff.**

Ancient spots of dandruff with Cuticura Ointment. Follow at once by a hot shampoo with Cuticura Soap. If a man; next morning if a woman. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

**Plain Talk.**

"Husband, will you have your eggs boiled two minutes or three minutes?"

"Well, let me see. I won't know. I think—"

"Better think quickly. Those eggs are on the fire."—Exchange.

**Dimmed Light.**

Mrs. Peavish says that before they were married Mr. Peavish used to call her the light of his life, and now he says she can't hold a candle to his sister-in-law.—Dallas Morning News.

**These Girls.**

"That flappy hat is becoming to you."

"But it hides most of my face."

"I said it was becoming."

**Cole's Carbolic Soap Quickly Relieves** and heals burning, itching and torturing skin diseases. It instantly stops the pain of burns. Heals without scars. 25c and 50c. Ask your druggist, or send 25c to The J. W. Cole Co., Rockford, Ill., for a pkg. Adv.

And if remorse were the advance agent of temptation there would be less sin in the world.

Lucky is the man who marries a widow whose first husband was mean to her.

Most of us admit that classical music has class, but we really enjoy the rag-time the best.

Some folks have more troubles than others because they are always hunting for them.

**When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy**

No stinging—just eye drops. Get it at Druggists or mail. Write for Free Bro. Book. **MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO**

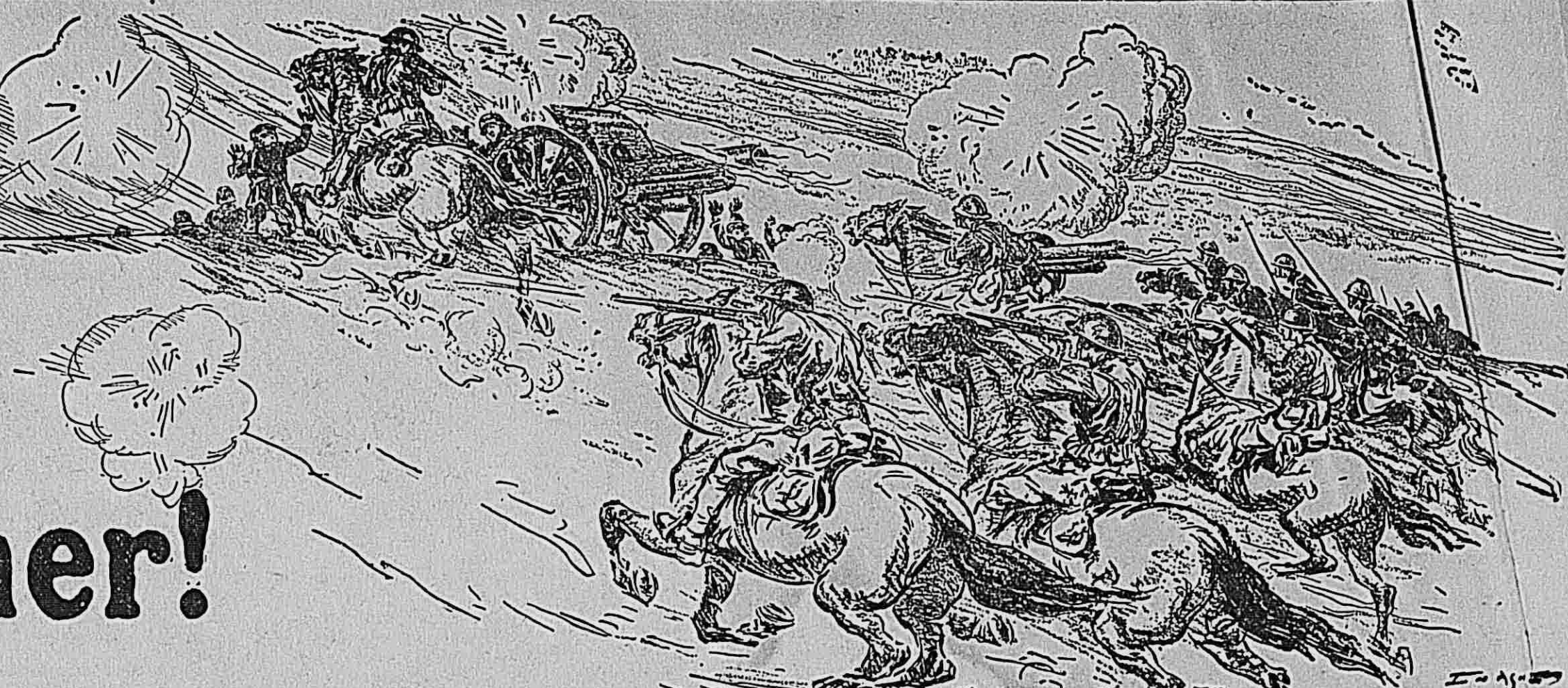
Shifting Abode.

"Home is where the heart is."

"What if you have your heart in an automobile?"



# Now — All Together!



**N**OTHING could stand against the mad dash of the French and American cavalry on the Marne—the German lines gave way, broke, fled; the day was won.

That fighting spirit of the men of Foch and Pershing, that united purpose—for Victory—*must be the spirit, the purpose, of each of us behind the lines.*

Paris, Aug. 5.—The Americans covered themselves with glory in the hand-to-hand fighting in the streets of Fismes yesterday when they captured that German base. The fighting is said to have been the bitterest of the whole war, the Prussian Guards asking no quarter and being bayoneted or clubbed to death as they stood by their machine guns.

We must lend as well as they fight. And we must pull together with all the strength we have—*now!*

We must so order our lives that we can save—to the limit—and lend—to the limit—for Victory. We must put America's whole strength behind our fighting men.

*Let us lend the way they fight* **Now—All Together!** *Let us buy bonds to our utmost*

This Space Contributed to Winning the War by

## WILLIAMS BROS. DEPARTMENT STORE



### Does Your Life Work Mean Anything to You?

You farmers who have worked hard—and no one works harder—to get together your property, what does it mean to you?

Your property—your farm and buildings, your crops, your stock, your farm implements and, too, your home—all of these represent years and years of work that you have done.

Everything that you enjoy as the result of your work comes to you and stays with you because the heroic soldiers and sailors of Uncle Sam are standing between you and the bloodthirsty, murderous Hun.

To keep the Hun away from you, Uncle Sam does not ask you to GIVE even a single penny. He simply asks you to LEND him your money at good interest and he guarantees on his word of honor—a word that has never been broken—to pay back every penny you lend.

What is your answer?

Have you bought all the LIBERTY BONDS you possibly can?

**Buy Liberty Bonds Today;  
Any Bank Will Help You**

This Space Contributed to Winning the War by

## CHASE WEBB



### They're in to Win

Fair targets, every one of these men, for the German riflemen and machine gunners hidden behind the parapet.

But they are not thinking of the bullets whizzing past them; of the shells bursting over their heads.

They are intent on one thing—to scale that bank, take the bridge head and win the day.

And these men are made of the same stuff as all true Americans who read these words.

*If we are the same stuff, let us prove it. Let us get into the fight as they do—to the limit—for Victory!*

This Space Contributed to Winning the War by

## RICHARD'S DRUG STORE



## Local and Personal Happenings

W. R. Williams spent Tuesday in Chicago.

Don't fail to see Wm. S. Hart at the Majestic Saturday.

Mrs. Dora Forbick has purchased the Stickles house on Ida avenue.

Miss Lillian Fairman is entertaining a cousin from Waukegan this week.

Mrs. Mary King of Racine is the guest of Antioch relatives this week.

Daniel Buckley of Reddick, Ill., is visiting at the home of his sister, Mrs. Ellen Banks.

Mrs. Guthrie of Channel entertained Dr. and Mrs. Beebe at a dinner last week Friday.

Mrs. E. B. Williams returned on Wednesday after a two weeks visit in Chicago.

Wm. S. Hart in "Primal Lure" at the Majestic theatre Saturday. Admission 11 and 22 cents.

Dr. and Mrs. A. O. Teidt of Tabernash, Colo., are the guests of relatives in Antioch and vicinity.

List your farms for sale with T. J. Stahl & Co., Waukegan, the men who show results. Phone 237-238.

Oliver Cubbon has given up his position in Williams Bros., store on account of his work there being classed as non-essential.

Mr. and Mrs. William Bolwahn and family returned to their home in Kenosha Sunday after a visit with relatives here.

Dr. C. H. Barber, will be in Antioch hereafter on the last Sunday in each month. Those wishing glasses please call at H. J. Barber's.

The next cottage social of the Ladies Aid will be held at the home of Mrs. Pittsford on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 15. N. Morley, sec.

Side from Ethy Buckley has volunteered his services to the Red Cross and is now in the army for a few weeks before he goes to duty overseas.

Dr. and Mrs. L. Hatch of Spring Grove has returned from an appointed agricultural advisor for the north district by the Illinois draft board which has charge of farm labor in the state.

Mr. and Mrs. George Kuhaupt and daughter Viola, left the latter part of last week for a couple of weeks visit with relatives at Jackson, Horicon and other places in Wisconsin.

The Majestic theatre was closed Wednesday evening, on account of influenza in the Hunt family and there being no one to conduct the show. It will be open again Saturday evening.

Mrs. Maude Ames, wife of former County Treasurer, Fred Ames, died at her home at Evanston Tuesday evening from pneumonia which followed an attack of influenza. She was ill but a few days.

The business men of Lake Villa will give a dance in Barnstable's hall, Friday evening, Oct. 11, for the benefit of the Y. M. C. A. fund. Music by Eddie McCormick's jazz band. Tickets \$1.00 per couple. Supper extra. Everybody come and help a good cause.

Wm. Biding, in charge of Oakwood cemetery, Waukegan, stated that there were eight burials Sunday and Sunday evening and when enroute home he said he had orders for 12 more graves. This does not include the two Catholic cemeteries and the two new cemeteries opened to the north and south of the city.

The funeral of Clifford J. Crittenden was held last Friday afternoon at two o'clock from the Russell church. The remains were brought to Antioch for burial in the family lot in the Hillside cemetery. Quite a large number of relatives and friends accompanied the remains to their last resting place. Mrs. Crittenden was too ill to be present at the services.

Olson Camp No. 459, R. N. A., at a recent meeting decided to make a contribution to the French War Orphan fund, and took action to adopt a French war orphan for one year. They have been given charge of a little girl six years of age by the name of Josephine Helary. In order to maintain little Josephine in her own home land it costs Olson Camp \$36.60 a year. The camp feels that the money could not be better spent.

The ladies of the Gurnee chapter of the Red Cross have broken the record for speed. At noon last Saturday they received a call for 25 night gowns for the use of the Spanish influenza epidemic patients at Waukegan. The work was parcelled out from house to house and four hours later Norman Brown had collected the finished garments and with them in his machine was speeding away to deliver them at headquarters.

Car of Potatoes Will have a carload of good eating potatoes at Antioch, Ill., to 15 of

Don't fail to see Wm. S. Hart at the Majestic Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Harrison spent Friday in Chicago.

Mrs. L. M. Cribb is the guest of relatives at Norwood Park.

If you want a house and lot in the village of Antioch see J. C. James.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Peterson of Chicago were visiting friends in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Savage have moved to Kenosha where Frank is employed.

Dr. and Mrs. Shorman of Chicago spent over Sunday at the N. S. Burnett home.

Herman Wienke who recently moved from here to Fox Lake is reported to be quite ill with pneumonia.

J. Pacini is moving his furniture to Waukegan where he will store it for the winter. He expects to spend the winter in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Trieger and daughter Ella of Norwood Park spent Wednesday with relatives in this vicinity.

The next regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held in the M. E. church, Wednesday, Oct. 9, at 2:30 o'clock. L. M. Jones, Sec.

Beginning with Monday October 14, the stores of Antioch will close every evening at six o'clock with the exception of Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The Antioch Hillside cemetery society will meet with Mrs. E. B. Williams Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 16. Every one welcome. Mrs. R. M. Haynes Vice Pres.

In calling each of the two doctors in this village on the phone this morning we find that the two are taking care of about 275 influenza cases. Dr. Warriner reports about 175 and Dr. Beebe about 100.

Mr. and Mrs. Glen Goodell and little son went to Racine the first of the week with the expectation of making that city their future home. Mr. Goodell has had employment there for the past several weeks.

The Grayslake school has been closed. It was not so much epidemic of influenza as the reduced attendance. The enrollment is 140 and only about 50 pupils were attending, so the board deemed it advisable to close until the epidemic blows over.

**John Stephens Goes to Pasture Hospital**

John Stevens, son of George Stevens of Millburn is taking treatment at the Pasture institute in Chicago.

A few days ago a cow suffering from hydrophobia created quite a little excitement and although John was not injured by the animal he decided to take no chance.

The cow belonged to a man named Hartleb, who resides on the Leo Fenlon farm in the neighborhood of the Warren cemetery, and when she began to cough and choke it was not even dreamed that she might be suffering from hydrophobia, but it was thought she was choking from something she had attempted to swallow. In an attempt to relieve her John pushed his hand into the animal's mouth and throat. Later the real trouble was discovered and as John had an open wound on his arm he decided that prompt treatment was advisable.

**Deserves Preferment.** An Ohio man has invented a door-knob that when grasped in the hand illuminates an electric bulb placed just above the keyhole. A genius such as he deserves to be rewarded with a seat in the United States senate.—Rochester Post Express.

**Speed of Carrier Pigeons.** On fairly long journeys, say to 100 miles or more, the carrier pigeon will average a speed of from 37 to 43 miles an hour. The best horse in the world can only keep up a speed approximately to that for six or seven minutes at most. The pigeon's speed is about 33 yards a second.

**Should Be Surrounded by Water.** First Class Scout—"Why, Johnny Smith, your neck is simply covered with mud!" Tenderfoot—"Say, Jim, do you suppose that's what our teacher meant by a neck of land?"—Boys' Life.

**The Social Fabric.** To uphold the social system women submit a uncinuous tests at their constancy. They endure physical discomfort, the pangs of cold drafts and damp places, hours of weariness and moments of acute annoyance for the sake of what to a man is an unimportant social matter. And even though at times she feels that it would matter little if the whole social scheme of things should perish—and that instantly with fire and bloodshed if need be—rather than require so much of her, she stands to her colors.

Sunday at the Majestic Texas Guman in "The Gun Woman."

Mrs. John Johnson of Kenosha is visiting relatives here.

For sale—7 room house and barn on Main street. Inquire of A. M. Christensen.

We have buyers for 40 or 80 acre farms near Antioch. T. J. Stahl & Co. 226 W. Washington street, Waukegan.

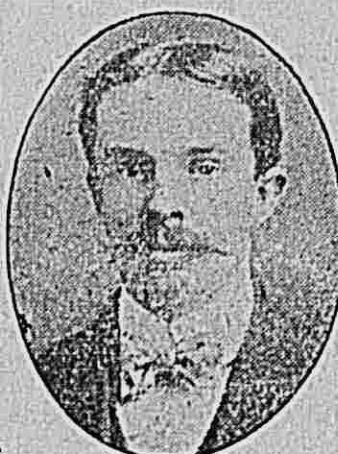
Harrison Stephens, son of George B. Stephens, of Millburn, was taken ill with influenza while being transported from Camp Grant to Camp Hancock and his condition for a time was quite serious. He is improved now, according to a letter received Saturday.

Harry Tiffany who enlisted in the aviation corps and has been at the Great Lakes for the past few months, recently left there with first class petty officers rating and is now attending an officers training school at Columbia University, N. Y. He is quartered in a houseboat on the Hudson river.

In Waukegan there are 2800 cases of influenza among the civilian population. All schools with the exception of the high school are closed, as are also all churches, theaters, and all places of public assemblance. All lodges, social and other gatherings are canceled.

Bestow Your Roses Now.

What a happy world this would be if only love and friendship would pay their debts as they go along! If the words of appreciation could come now while they are due, and the little gift brighten the way while it is hard, how much more they would be worth than when held back to become a part of the estate.—Exchange.



P. B. JOHNSON  
General Auctioneer

Has the best judgment of values and gets the highest prices. Farm sales a specialty. For dates, call this office, or Phone 111-M.  
Zion City, Ill.

## CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

FOR SALE—My road mare, cheap. Inquire of Dr. Beebe. 51f

WANTED—Any kind of work on Saturdays. Ralph James.

FOR SALE—Corn binders and binding twine. Inquire of C. F. Richards. 4

FOR SALE—Surrey, in first class condition. Inquire of Frank Dunn, Antioch.

FOR RENT—The old McDougal farm east of Loon Lake, 200 acres. Inquire of C. E. VanPatten, Antioch, Ill. 49f

FOR SALE—A book case and secretary combined, rag rug, 12x12, wheel barrow, garden and barn tools, also house and lot situated in Wilmet. Inquire of Mrs. Susie B. Pacey 2w3

FOR RENT—A farm of 160 acres, five and one half miles northeast of Antioch on the State line road, known as the late T. C. Kelly place. Possession given March 1. Can do fall plowing. For particulars write to Geo. B. Kelly, 1150 Lovel Ave., Chicago. w4

## PIANO TUNING

I am in Antioch and vicinity about once a month. If you want me write or phone.

EARL G. ALDEN,

121 Oakley Ave. WAUKEGAN, ILL.  
Phone 1154-M. Regular Tuning \$3.00

INGALLS BROS.  
WAUKEGAN  
OPTOMETRISTS  
Graduates of McCormick  
OPTICAL COLLEGE

EYES TESTED  
GLASSES FITTED  
ARTIFICIAL EYES

## HATS FOR MAIDS AND MATRONS



The group of hats shown here will repay a little study, for each of them embodies some new style. At the top there is a black velvet hat in which the velvet is draped over the crown loosely. The brim is covered smoothly with it but at the left side a section is made of malines. A wreath of burnt ostrich feathers lies about the brim.

Just below is a high-crowned hat in brown velvet. This model is intended for matronly wearers.

The pretty round turban at the bottom of the group has one of those crowns of folded ribbon. Its brim of velvet and its trimming a sprightly bow.

OF BROADCLOTH AND SEAL-SKIN



Chiffon broadcloth with Hudson seal make a suit sufficiently rich to be equal to many formal daytime functions. This combination is found in suits with convertible collars and deep cuffs of the fur and in others with small emplacements of fur in the coat, as in the suit pictured. The coat has a well-shaped panel at the back, with fur at the bottom and a straight front, loosely belted in with a narrow belt of the broadcloth. Parallel rows of braid extending from the front to the panel at the back reveal the perfection of workmanship which is the best asset of all tailored suits.

STITCHERY AND BUTTONS ON LITTLE FROCKS



Whatever else it may have to commend it, the new wool dress for little girls is sure to have pockets and likely to be decorated with needlework. Here is one made of duo-tone blue mixture with white stitches of heavy floss embellishing the bodice and pockets. Large flat, white bone buttons are made much of in this dress.

## Buy a Bottle of Dobell's Solution and an Atomizer

Spray your nose and throat night and morning. It helps prevent disease and may save your life at this time.

King's Drug Store

## ANTIOCH MILLING CO.

Try Our New

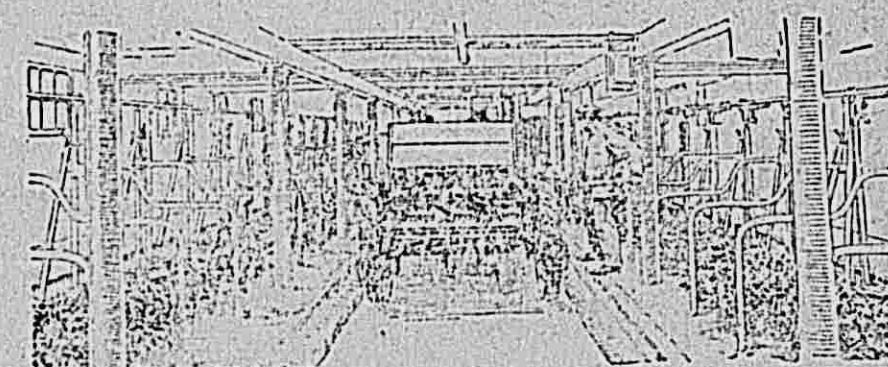
SANO

Brand Flour

Custom Grinding of All Kinds

Let us show you what we can do

Corner Main and Railroad Streets, Antioch

MANURE SPREADERS  
LOW CORN KING

## The Easy Way is Best

GET that pile of manure out on your fields right after harvest where it will do some good. No, not with a wagon. You waste a full third of it if you do it that way, and you have a hard, dirty, disagreeable job besides. The easy way is the paying way. Get a Low Corn King spreader that will tear the manure into small pieces, discharge its load in four to seven minutes, and spread it in an even coat over the entire surface of the ground. That's the way to use stable manure. Then you can depend upon an increase of crop yields without having to plant more acreage than you came to for. Look at present prices of farm products. Raise all you can. Buy and use a

## Low Corn King Manure Spreader

Three sizes—small, medium and large. All narrow boxes. All steel frames with working parts of the spreader securely attached to the frame. Turns sharp. Drive from both rear wheels. Return upon driven by worm gear which insures even spreading up hill and down. Paid comes a right on steel frame. Solid two-inch rear axle working in roller bearings carries seventy-five per cent of the load. All-steel heater cannot warp, shrink, or rot. Built up in international harvester standards of quality in every respect.

Buy a Corn King spreader and use it. The increased yield from a few acres will pay for your spreader this year. Come in and place your order now.

Chas. F. Richards, Antioch, Agent.

T. N. DONNELLY & CO.

Loan and Diamond B.

Diamonds, watches and all kinds of jewelry at less than cost. At half the price you pay regular stores.

24 North Dearborn St. Chicago

DR. L. H. COULSON

Veterinarian

Both Phones Grayslake, Ill.



## WHIP H--L OUT OF KAISER--KIRBY

Legislators Declare War, With Lesson Horrors, Should Be Taken to Huns.

## BULGARIA POINTED THE WAY

None Have Faith In Anything Central Powers May Offer to End the Conflict—Germans Must Admit Defeat.

Washington, Oct. 8.—Sentiment in both branches of congress is emphatically opposed to according even a respectful hearing to any peace suggestions from Germany or Austria until they openly admit defeat and complete failure of their war aims, or are thoroughly thrashed by force of arms.

If the central powers sincerely desire a cessation of hostilities and peace, Bulgaria has pointed the way. This is the opinion expressed by both senators and representatives. It is insisted that unconditional surrender must precede any serious consideration of peace proposals.

If such action is not forthcoming, from the rulers of the enemy countries, it is suggested war with all its terrible lessons of horror and desolation must be brought home to the people of Germany and Austria.

This briefly summarizes a wide range of view and comment on the latest development at Berlin and Vienna as expressed by leading members of congress.

Senator W. F. Kirby, Arkansas—We're organized to whip hell out of Germany. Maybe we'd better finish up the job before we quit or listen to any peace talk. It will save having to go back to finish the work later.

Senator John F. Shafroth, Colorado—We are hearing a great deal of peace. Most of it is vague. Whenever it has been definite it has been definitely answered. I would prefer not to express any opinion until we learn what President Wilson and Secretary Lansing know about the latest reports concerning Germany's and Austria's attitude.

Senator John K. Shields, Tennessee, of the senate committee of foreign affairs—We should not consider any proposal of peace or an armistice from either Germany or Austria until they get out or are driven out of every inch of territory they now occupy in France, Belgium, Serbia and Russia. We have made vast preparations to destroy the power of Germany and her allies as any possible future menace to democracy and civilization. The central powers must surrender or by force of arms we must compel them to unequivocally admit defeat and failure.

Senator James S. Watson, Indiana—My own hasty views of the situation is that it is preposterous to think Germany can approach us with an olive branch in one hand and a bomb in the other. If the central powers want peace they know how to get it. They must do as Bulgaria did it. They must know that there should be a dictated peace with Germany absent from the table. If she continues the wanton destruction and looting of cities and villages she must expect to be dealt with accordingly. There should not only be absolute surrender but penitence on her part before the slightest consideration is accorded any of her offers.

Senator John F. Nugent, Idaho—Record me as unalterably opposed to any negotiated peace. I have no faith in the word of anybody connected with the central powers. Give them to understand they ought to throw themselves on the mercy of the allies. Then we will be ready to make peace on the principles laid down by President Wilson. I am in favor of carrying the war, with all its lessons of horror, waste and desolation, before the German people.

Representative E. T. Taylor, Colorado—Such peace propositions should not be considered for a minute. The German armies and ideas must be completely conquered before any peace discussion.

Representative N. J. Gould, New York—Unconditional surrender is the only term for peace. They must be whipped until they really feel it.

Representative E. E. Denison, Illinois—We should consider no peace proposals until the Germans get out of France and Belgium. Then they must pay adequate indemnities for their wanton destruction, especially in Belgium.

Representative F. E. Doremus of Michigan—I see no basis for a discussion of peace terms while the Germans are in Belgium and in France. They must first withdraw.

Vatican Turns Down Plea. London, Oct. 8.—Austria-Hungary, according to a Rome dispatch, has again approached the Vatican with a request to initiate peace negotiations. The request was rejected, the dispatch states.

Would Exile Kaiser. New York, Oct. 8.—"We will place the kaiser in exile. We won't kill him or Von Hindenburg. Death is too good for them," declared Secretary of Labor Wilson, addressing a Liberty loan gathering.

## 700 U. S. TROOPS IN SHIP COLLISION

British Steamer Otranto Collides With P. and O. Liner Off Ireland.

## ONLY ONE DEAD REPORTED

Survivors Landed at Irish Port—Several Injured Taken to Hospital—American Tanker Shelled by Giant U-Boat.

London, Oct. 8.—The British steamship Otranto, carrying 700 American troops and a crew of 300, has been in collision with the Peninsular and Oriental liner Rashmhr, said a dispatch received here on Monday morning. One person was reported dead.

The survivors were landed at an Irish port and several men who were injured were taken to the hospital.

It was not stated whether or not either of the ships had been sunk. The Otranto was a vessel of 12,124 tons and was built for the Orient Steam Navigation company. The Rashmhr displaced 8,941 tons.

An Atlantic Port, Oct. 7.—The American tank steamer George E. Henry, which was in collision recently with the American steamship Herman Frasch, the latter sinking with a loss of probably 48 of her crew, engaged in a running fight in midocean last Sunday with a German submarine described as a U-boat of gigantic type.

The information was received here in marine circles.

The submarine pursued the Henry for 80 minutes, the reports said, and finally, after being outdistanced, shelled the tanker, wounding 17 men of the crew.

So far as could be learned here no lives were lost.

The U-boat was said to have great turrets, one fore and one aft, and a massive conning tower.

It was a few days after this incident that the Henry and the Frasch collided, as announced by the war department, the Henry standing by to make rescues.

\*\*\*\*\*  
"To All State Health Officers:  
"Public health service will mobilize with aid of volunteer medical service corps all outside medical aid required in combating present influenza epidemic. Red Cross upon specific request from this service will mobilize nursing personnel and furnish necessary emergency hospital supplies which cannot be obtained otherwise. Inform all city and county health officers of your state that all appeals for aid must be made to state health department, which will make request of surgeon-general of public health service whenever local needs require. Whenever necessary public health service will establish district officers to co-operate with state officials and distribute medical and nursing personnel.  
\*\*\*\*\*  
(Signed) "BLUE, Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service."  
\*\*\*\*\*

## MANY KILLED IN EXPLOSIONS

Shell-Loading Plant Near Perth Amboy, N. J., Wrecked by Series of Great Blasts.

Perth Amboy, N. J., Oct. 7.—A dozen explosions shattered the T. A. Gillespie shell-loading plant at Morgan, N. J., near here. Two thousand persons, many of them women, were at work when the blast, followed by fire, started.

Two ambulance loads of injured have arrived here and the victims taken to the city hospital. They brought with them reports that more than 100 workmen are believed to have been killed in the explosion, as the full night shift was at work at the time.

## U. S. SHIP IS SUNK IN CRASH

Forty-One Rescued When Herman Frasch Goes Down in Seven Minutes.

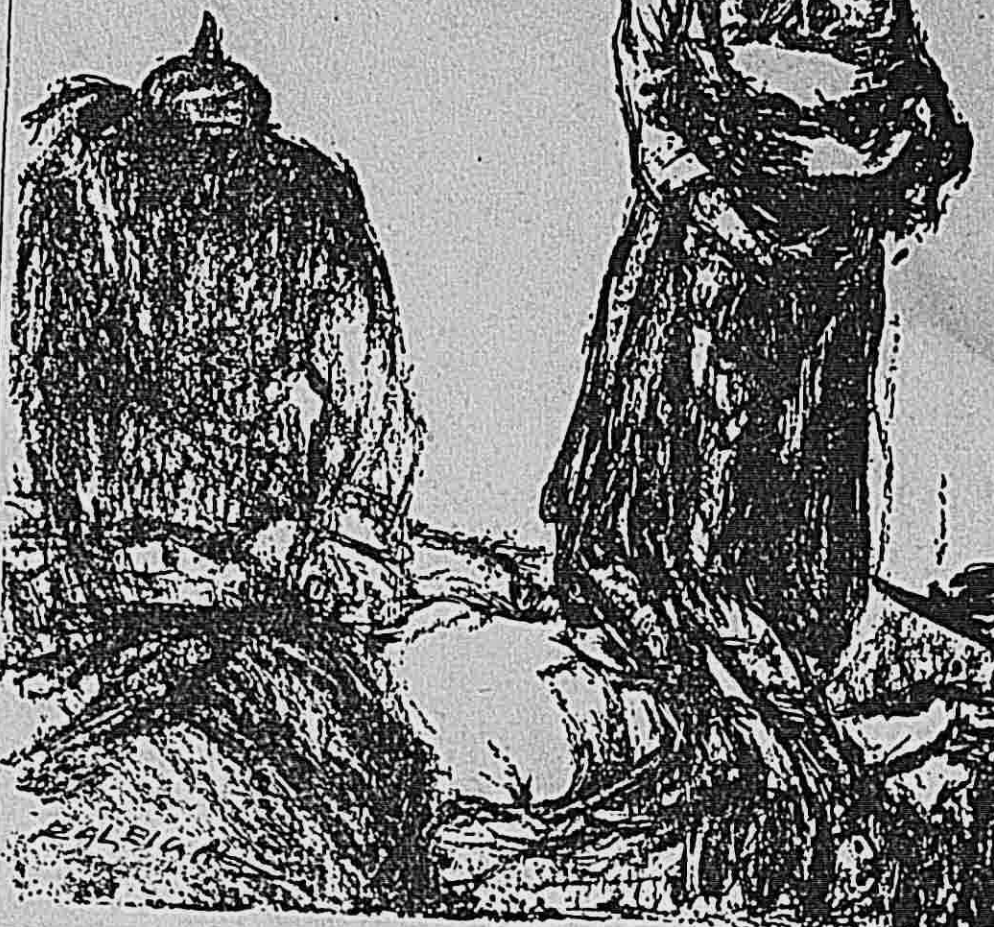
Washington, Oct. 7.—Sinking of the American steamer Herman Frasch as a result of collision with the American steamer George G. Henry, was announced by the navy department. The Frasch sank in seven minutes. Forty-one survivors have been accounted for. The collision occurred a few miles out.

Geddes in United States. Washington, Oct. 8.—Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the British admiralty, and the members of the admiralty board arrived at an Atlantic port and will come to Washington to confer with government officials.

Chicago Conquers Influenza. Chicago, Oct. 8.—Chicago has "gone over the top" and won its first skirmish with Spanish influenza, according to an optimistic statement issued by Dr. John Dill Robertson, commissioner of health.

## HUN OR HOME?

## BUY MORE LIBERTY BONDS



## 118 DIE ON U. S. SHIP

TAMPA, FORMER COAST CUTTER, TORPEDOED BY U-BOAT.

Vessel Destroyed in Bristol Channel While Escorting Convoy—Two Bodies Found.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Ten officers and 102 enlisted men, in addition to one British officer and five civilian employees, were lost when the U. S. S. Tampa, formerly a coast guard cutter, was torpedoed in the Bristol channel, on the night of September 26, the navy department announced.

Reports to the navy department fail to state that a submarine was sighted, but said that all the evidence indicated that the vessel was the victim of a submarine. She was escorting a convoy, and for some reason had run ahead of the other vessels.

At 8:45 an explosion was heard, and a search by the other vessels revealed wreckage from the Tampa, with one of her lifeboats. The bodies of two men in naval uniforms, but unidentified, were found floating in the wreckage.

The Tampa was commanded by Capt. C. Satterlee of the coast guard. Apparently there were no survivors to the disaster. The first known edge of the attack was when an explosion was heard on other vessels of the convoy.

## RETREAT, H—JUST GOT HERE

"Col. Joe," Say All Who Read Chicago Commander's Reply to French Order.

Chicago, Oct. 5.—"Hail, Hail to Col. Joe!" That is invariably the comment of a Chicagoan who has read one of the recent batch of letters Capt. Myron E. Adams of the Fort Sheridan association received from France. The letter is from First Lieut. William P. McFarland, U. S. A. air service. He wrote, in part:

"The valor of the Chicago troops is the talk of the 'Amex.' Every new arrival from their sector has more wonderful stories of them. Long live the colonel who said, when told to retreat: 'Retreat, h—! I just got here.' Sounds like Chi, doesn't it?"

## TO BUILD 454 MORE SHIPS

Hurley Gives Plans to House Committee in Asking for \$484,000,000 for Fiscal Year.

Washington, Oct. 4.—Construction of 454 vessels of 1,800,000 deadweight tons is the additional program of the shipping board disclosed to the house appropriations committee by Chairman Hurley in explaining his request for additional authorization of \$484,000,000 for the present fiscal year.

Withdraws Crozier's Name. Washington, Oct. 3.—President Wilson notified the senate that he had withdrawn the nomination for reappointment as chief of ordnance of Maj. Gen. William Crozier. This nomination was submitted to the senate on December last, but the senate failed to act upon it.

Crowder Calls 29,999 Students. Washington, Oct. 7.—Provost Marshal General Crowder called for 29,999 grammar school graduates from 42 states and the District of Columbia, to entrain October 15 for technical schools. Of these 980 will be negroes.

Munition Maker Is Held. Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 5.—W. J. Oliver, manufacturer, and ten officers and employees of the W. J. Oliver Manufacturing company were arrested on charges of conspiracy, in the manufacture of defective shells.

## ANCIENT CITY TAKEN

Town Called Key to Syria and All of Palestine—Known in Days of Abraham.

London Oct. 4.—Damascus, the capital of Syria, was occupied by General Allenby's forces Tuesday morning, according to an official statement issued by the British war office.

Damascus is considered the key to Syria and Palestine. Prof. Richard Gottheil of Columbia university, formerly a member of the school of archaeology at Jerusalem, in a recent interview said: "The key to Syria and Palestine is the city of Damascus. He who possesses it holds the 'open sesame' to the country to the south, the west and the north. From Damascus the British and their allies can push on to Aleppo, and when once at Aleppo the allied fleet will be able to seize Alexandretta, the most northern point of the Syrian coast."

The capture of Damascus marks an advance of 130 miles by General Allenby's forces since September 20, the day he launched his victorious attack north of Jerusalem. At that time the British have captured more than 50,000 prisoners, destroyed at least three Turkish armies and driven the enemy from Palestine and a great part of Syria. Damascus, with a population variously estimated at from 150,000 to 350,000, is considered the oldest city in the world.

## RED CROSS LISTS NURSES

Graduates and Others Needed by Army, Navy and Local Hospitals to Care for "Flu" Patients.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Every graduate nurse, every pupil, practical nurse, midwife and hospital attendant who can possibly do nursing or assist in a sick room, is being listed this week by the American Red Cross at the request of Secretary of War Baker and Surgeon General Gorgas. This applies not only to continental United States, but to all the territories and insular possessions, and to American Red Cross chapters in China, Japan and all parts of the world.

The army and navy are in great need of more nurses, and the government wants to know just what material it has, and how many nurses may be withdrawn without putting civilian welfare into too great peril.

The need of definite knowledge is emphasized by the epidemic of Spanish influenza which is sweeping over the country and causing a greater demand than ever for nurses.

## ALLEGED SPY IS SENTENCED

William M. Hicks Given 20 Years in Prison and Fined \$10,000 for Violation of Espionage Act.

Enid, Okla., Oct. 5.—William Madison Hicks, convicted in federal district court a few days ago of violation of the espionage act, was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$10,000.

Indiana on Warpath. Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 8.—For the third time in less than eighteen months, Goshute Indians on the Inupah reservation near Deep Creek, Utah, have gone on the war path; it is reported.

Berlin Panicky. Geneva, Oct. 8.—An indescribable panic, started on the Berlin stock exchange, according to the Neueste Nachrichten of Munich. Shipping and armament shares especially were affected.

## WILSON GREETED BY BRITISH ADMIRAL

Admiralty Board, Headed by First Sea Lord, Arrives in Washington.

## DINES WITH THE PRESIDENT

Sir Eric Geddes Pays High Tribute to the United States Enlisted Men—Concerns With American Navy Chiefs.

Washington, Oct. 9.—An admiralty board headed by Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the British admiralty, arrived in Washington as the guests of the navy department. The party came in response to an invitation extended by Secretary Daniels to Sir Eric to return the visit to England of Assistant Secretary Roosevelt of the navy department. Sir Geddes said:

"For the last 18 months we on our side have had the opportunity of seeing your navy at work, and I am voicing the opinion not only of the British navy and the British nation, but of the whole of the allies when I say that your sailors, no less than your gallant troops, have won the deepest admiration."

"Seamanship, technical skill, endurance, ingenuity and good fellowship—all of these we knew we could expect from the United States navy, and it is these very qualities in a degree far exceeding our anticipations which have endeared your officers and men to us all."

"The dauntless determination which the United States has displayed in creating a huge trained body of seamen out of landmen is one of the most striking accomplishments of the war. Had it not been effectively done one would have thought it impossible."

The fact that the admiralty vessel which brought the party to the United States flew the admiralty flag may have significance. Never before has this ensign been flown out of British home waters. It means that a board of the admiralty, vested with full powers to make decisions for the admiralty which need not be referred for confirmation, was on the ship.

Admiral Benson, chief of operations, escorted the visitors to Washington. Sir Eric took luncheon with President Wilson at the White House.

At the conferences all matters involved in the joint effort of the allies and the United States to crush German naval power and also to make safe the seas for troop transports were discussed.

The only incident of the trip across, Sir Eric said, was also a good omen. About twenty-four hours out, a young American eagle alighted in the radio aerials of the ship.

## WAR TILL VICTORY—GOMPERS

American Labor Leader, in Rome, Declares Yanks Will Carry Ideas to Hun Workers.

Rome, Oct. 9.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, arrived here Sunday. In replying to the address of welcome Mr. Gompers said he was convinced that American ideas would soon prevail among German workers. "The American people will fight until victory is won," he said.

He was loudly applauded, and cheers for America were given by the crowd at the station.

## 64 ARE MISSING IN BLAST

Three Hundred and Twenty-Five Buildings at Morgan Destroyed by Explosions.

Perth Amboy, N. J., Oct. 9.—Sixty-four men are missing and 325 of the 700 buildings of the T. A. Gillespie loading company plant at Morgan, N. J., were destroyed in the fire and explosions which swept the big shell factory on Friday and Saturday, according to an official statement made by Thomas A. Gillespie, president of the corporation.

## SUBMARINE BLAST KILLS ONE

Two Other Men Hurt in Explosion at New York—Cause Is Unknown.

Washington, Oct. 9.—Ensign William J. Shurtley was killed and Lieut. Com. Albert Trevor and Electrician J. Hill were injured in an internal explosion aboard the submarine O-5 at New York. The navy department announced that the cause of the accident was not known, but that a board of inquiry had been appointed to investigate.

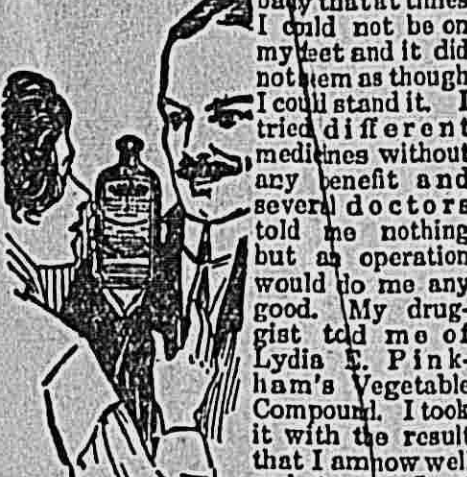
Fox Paper Admits Defeat. Copenhagen, Oct. 9.—The chancellor's peace speech admits that the central powers are declining while the allied world powers (the allies) are standing fast, says the German socialist newspaper Vorwarts of Berlin.

"Conscience" Money to Beat Hun. Washington, Oct. 9.—"Conscience money to help whip the kaiser." This was the note, unsigned, received by Postmaster General Burleson and posted marked from Birmingham, N. Y. Inclosed were two \$50 bills.

## WOMAN WORKS 15 HOURS A DAY

Marvelous Story of Woman's Change from Weakness to Strength by Taking Druggist's Advice.

Peru, Ind.—"I suffered from a displacement with backache and dragging down pains so badly that at times I could not be on my feet and it did not seem as though I could stand it. I tried different medicines without any benefit and several doctors told me nothing but as operation would do me any good. My druggist told me of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took it with the result that I am now well and strong. I get up in the morning at four o'clock, do my housework, then go to a factory and work all day, come home and get supper and feel good. I don't know how many of my friends I have told what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me." ANNA METERIANO, 86 West 10th St., Peru, Ind.



Women who suffer from any such ailments should not fail to try this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

## Cuticura Soap IS IDEAL For the Hands

Soap No. 1, Oldest and Best. Cuticura Soap Co., New York, N. Y.

## PATENTS

WATSON E. COLEMAN, Washington, D. C. Books free. High school, technical, and contract. Nothing free. W. A. DILLON, 300 Madison City, N. C.

## Couldn't Be Worse.

A young man came in to one of the boards for examination. He was perfect, physically, but his face was so pale he could not see a clock. "I want to go right after the Huns," he said. "You're a plucky fellow," said the doctor. "Well, it ain't pluck exactly," said the boy. "There ain't nothing the Germans can do to me that won't improve my appearance."

## Catarrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Catarrhal Deafness, and that is by a continuous remedy. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing may be destroyed forever. Unless you know otherwise, Catarrhal Deafness is an inflammation of the mucous surfaces. For the cure of Catarrhal Deafness, that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE. All Druggists 75c. Circulars free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

## The Right View.

Mrs. Snobson—My dear, you don't really mean to say you darn your husband's hose?  
Mrs. Wright—Of course I do. If a man foots his wife's bills, she should at least be willing to foot his stock ings.—Boston Evening Transcript.

## Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of J. C. FLETCHER. In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

## Uncle Eben.

"Every once in a while," said Uncle Eben, "it keeps rumblin' across de same man's picture till I begin to wonder what he does to be famous, besides gettin' hisself photographed."

Keep hammering away and success will come your way.

Busy men are usually so happy that they have no time to realize it.

## Don't Go From Bad to Worse!

Are you always weak, miserable and half-dead? Then it's time you found out what is wrong. Kidney weakness causes much suffering from backache, lameness, stiffness and rheumatic pains, and if neglected, brings danger of serious troubles—dropsy, gravel and Bright's disease. Don't delay. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. They have helped thousands and should help you.

## An Iowa Case

Mrs. J. Severino, practical nurse, 1619 Seventh Ave., Council Bluffs, Ia., says: "I have used Doan's Kidney Pills for a lame and weak back and ordered numerous of disordered kidneys and they have given me most excellent relief. The benefit has lasted. I advise anyone suffering from kidney disorders to use Doan's Kidney Pills."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box. DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

1918



## VE ENEMY HE SUIPPE; NS IN FIGHT

ge Flee Swiftly  
e Defeat

## STORES CE FOR RHINE

aptured as Germans  
de Front Between  
onne—Bad Weather  
y Operations.

French and Ameri-  
ons  
the Sulpe river  
at, are advancing  
to La Neuville and

ville, 15 miles northeast  
Se is ten miles east  
A Neuville

the desperate resistance,  
Germans reported to be with-  
ing the material and destroy-  
that which is too bulky to move

French take St. Maemes.  
The French troops have captured  
the town of Maemes, northeast of  
Reims, and penetrated the town of  
Hauvin, east and north of  
the Arnes river.

French troops have crossed the  
Sulpe river eastward of Grunville  
and have reached the outskirts of  
Bazancourt and Boul-sur-Sulpe after  
a day's fighting.

At Cizent-Arnes heavy losses  
have been inflicted upon the Germans,  
who retired in disorder.

Yaks Clear Town of Foe.  
With the American Army North-  
west of Verdun, Oct. 8.—The Ameri-  
cans achieved another important suc-  
cess by forcing the Germans out of  
Viel Chery, northwest of Apre-  
ville.

ing forward, they overcame the  
vorn resistance of the enemy and  
d themselves on the commanding  
its west of the River Aire.

rought by the French and Ameri-  
the Germans are retreating on  
de front in the Champagne sec-  
between Reims and the Argonne  
at. The enemy has been caught  
reen General Berthelot's army, on  
West, and General Gouraud's  
ea on the east, and is retiring  
ward toward the Retourne river.

Gain on 25-Mile Front.  
London, Oct. 7.—An advance by the  
merians between the Argonne and  
e Meuse was admitted by the Ger-  
an war office in its daily report, ac-  
cording to a Berlin dispatch.

Washington, Oct. 7.—General Per-  
ling's communique reports the cap-  
re by one American company of an  
erman machine gun position, result-  
g in the seizure of four officers, 200  
en, 75 machine guns, a number of  
ch mortars and a large new trac-  
r, without a single American cas-  
alty.

French Smash Ahead.  
London, Oct. 7.—French troops have  
ashed through the German positions  
the Champagne over a 25-mile front  
orth and northeast of Reims.

The official statement by the French  
ar office shows the French have  
ossed the Aisne canal on a front of  
out fifteen miles, have reached the  
 outskirts of Aguilcourt, and are  
approaching Aumencourt-le-Petit,  
eight miles north of Reims.

At Gullcourt the French army is  
ually on top of the important rail-  
e of Berry-au-Bac, the scene of  
any terrific battles in the first Cham-  
agne offensive of 1918.

Dominant Sulpe Valley.  
At Aumencourt the French are in  
position to dominate the entire Sulpe  
Valley.

Further east the French are ad-  
ancing on a line north of the towns  
of Pommelle, Lavannes and Epave  
and have captured Faverger on the Sulpe  
river.

Far to the north the British in a  
fresh advance in the region northwest  
of St. Quentin have captured the towns  
of Monthrehain, au Beauveoir, Field  
Marshal Haig announced.

Take Fresnoy-le-Grand.  
Fresnoy-le-Grand, eight and a half  
miles northeast of St. Quentin, was  
captured by the British, Field Mar-  
shal Haig announced.

The British also improved their po-  
sitions around Aubenchoul-Aux-Bois,  
midway between St. Quentin and Cam-  
brail.

Pushing north of Aubenchoul-Aux-  
Bois, the British have established  
themselves on the high ground toward  
Les Dain. Les Dain is nearly five  
miles southeast of Cambrail, the great  
Hindenburg base now in flames from  
the torch of the retreating Germans.

Turks and Huns Retreat.  
Berlin, via London, Oct. 7.—A re-

retreat of the German and Turkish  
forces north of Damascus, Palestine,  
was admitted by the war office.

French Win Mont Blanc.  
Washington, Oct. 5.—Capture of  
Blanco Mont and other positions in  
Champagne was reported by General  
Pershing in his communique for Thurs-  
day, announcing further gains by the  
American forces fighting with the  
French. The communique follows:

"American troops fighting with the  
French have driven back the enemy  
and taken Blanco Mont and other po-  
sitions in Champagne. Between the  
Moselle and the forest of Argonne we  
carried out the usual artillery and pi-  
lot activity, taking a number of pris-  
oners."

The American tanks, after smashing  
their way through the German lines,  
wheeled about and repeated the op-  
eration with deadly results. The enemy  
losses were extremely heavy. In one  
German company nine men were killed  
and thirty were wounded out of sev-  
enty. In another company ten were  
killed and forty were wounded out of  
eighty.

Six Great Battles.  
With the French Army in France,  
Oct. 5.—The four great battles that  
have been in progress since September  
30 from Flanders to the Meuse were  
increased to six by the entry into ac-  
tion of General Debeney's men around  
St. Quentin and General Berthelot's  
forces northwest of Reims and all  
continue with great intensity. Blow  
after blow is being dealt the Germans  
in their strongholds of the Hindenburg  
and subsidiary lines.

Tanks Defend Apremont.  
American Headquarters in France,  
Oct. 5.—When German forces advanced  
in an attempt to capture Apremont,  
on the front northwest of Verdun,  
American tanks suddenly emerged  
from the town in all directions. The  
tanks went lurching through the Ger-  
man ranks, spraying bullets into them  
from all sides and spreading the ut-  
most terror and consternation.

The American and French troops  
gained more ground north of the im-  
portant height positions of Blanc  
Mont and Meden farm, giving them a  
secure hold on the important posi-  
tions won.

British Near Lille.  
London, Oct. 5.—With Field Mar-  
shal Haig's announcement that his  
forces are within six miles of the city  
of Lille the German armies, from the  
sea to St. Quentin, a distance of more  
than seventy-five miles, either were in  
retreat or fighting hopelessly and val-  
idly against the advance of the allies.

The advance continued unrelent-  
ingly, at some places the progress hav-  
ing been as much as five miles, at others  
less, due to terrific counter-attacks,  
which, however, did not throw the  
British from their positions.

Burning towns to the east, prisoners'  
stories of revolt in the enemy ranks  
and reports of German preparations to  
abandon the Belgian coast were  
among the news items from unofficial  
sources.

Austrians Withdraw.  
London, Oct. 4.—Austrian troops  
have been withdrawn from Albania,  
the Austrian war office announces, ac-  
cording to dispatches from Vienna.  
Berat has been taken by the allies the  
statement says.

Italians Smash Foe.  
Rome, Oct. 4.—Taking advantage of  
the collapse which eliminated Bul-  
garia from the war, Italian troops  
have begun a smashing offensive  
against the Austro-Hungarians in Al-  
bania.

The general battle opened on Tues-  
day over a front of 35 miles, from the  
Adriatic eastward to the Osun river.

Hindenburg Line Eliminated.  
London, Oct. 4.—The entire Hinden-  
burg line from the North sea to Cam-  
brail was virtually eliminated in a  
series of smashing offensives.

The coal city of Lens, center of  
France's famous "black district," was  
abandoned by the Germans without a  
shot.

Armentieres likewise has been evan-  
ished. The whole front between the  
two towns, a stretch of 17 miles, fell  
back and is still in retreat.

Roulers, the great German base in  
Flanders, was reported in flames, hav-  
ing been fired by the retreating Ger-  
mans to the south.

A Belgian armored car has entered  
Roulers as the vanguard of King Al-  
bert's army.

To the south the French are rapidly  
outflanking La Perle. That place  
captured, only the two hinges, Lille  
in the north and Laon in the south,  
will remain of the Hindenburg line.

Laon already is gravely threatened  
by the French, who are only five miles  
to the south of it.

In the week ending Wednesday the  
allies have captured 60,000 men and  
1,000 guns on the western front.

The principal attack was launched  
by British infantry and tanks along  
an eight-mile front from Sequehart to  
the canal north of Bony, in the St.  
Quentin sector, and was completely  
successful. Field Marshal Haig re-  
ported.

Australian troops are fighting be-  
yond the Beauveoir line in the St.  
Quentin sector.

Velsk is only 40 miles away.  
From Velsk the Bolsheviks send out  
small gunboats from which they land  
parties to attack the Americans. The  
Bolsheviks, however, always flee to the  
shelter of a gunboat when attacked.

Alleged Spy Is Sentenced.  
Enid, Okla., Oct. 4.—William Mad-  
ison Hicks, convicted in federal dis-  
trict court a few days ago of violation  
of the espionage act, was sentenced  
to twenty years' imprisonment and  
a fine of \$10,000.

# How Millions of Men In War are Moved, Fed

Work of S. O. S. in France Ex-  
cels All History of Mil-  
itary Feats.

## QUICK SERVICE IS THE RULE

Army Uses 1,500,000 Pounds of Refrig-  
erated and Fresh Beef Each Day  
—Immense Supplies Needed to  
Feed Yanks—Works Like  
a Machine.

By CHARLES N. WHEELER.  
(In the Chicago Tribune.)

In the S. O. S. Sector, France.—The  
matter of feeding the army in France  
is an epic story. It is truly of heroic  
proportions.

Just now it requires about 1,500,000  
pounds of refrigerated and fresh beef  
to feed the army in France each day,  
besides the hundreds of thousands of  
pounds of bacon, mutton, ham, corned  
beef, canned salmon, and dried and  
pickled meats and fish. More than 200,  
000 cans of tomatoes, corn and peas  
help to make up one day's rations.

Something like 230,000 cans of jam,  
8,000 cans of peaches, 5,000 jars of  
pickles, 3,000 bottles of catsup, car-  
loads of canned lobster and other sea  
foods, more than 2,000 boxes of choco-  
late, fresh white bread made of Ameri-  
can flour and all the boys want, even  
the good old corn bread served hot, be-  
sides the immense quantities of pota-  
toes, beans, prunes, coffee, sugar, milk,  
pepper, salt, vinegar, cinnamon, sirup,  
and about everything found in a well-  
stocked farmer's pantry in the United  
States are laid before the American  
army in France every day—and it is  
all there right on the dot.

Works Like a Machine.  
It is there in every section of France,  
from Solissons and Toul to Marseilles  
and from the Swiss border to the Bay  
of Biscay. All France is a great in-  
dustrial place and there is hardly a  
spot in the whole country, including  
the sections under heavy shell fire,  
where the S. O. S. is not standing at  
attention when the dinner bell rings.

Meatline, mer and munitions, and  
all manner of supplies are moving up  
to the front continuously, and the  
fighters are coming back for a little  
rest. The machinery works smoothly  
—and efficiently. There are side lines  
of great interest. One of these is the  
traveling bathroom. An outfit that re-  
quires only three trucks is now sent up  
to the lines to greet the boys as they  
come out of the trenches and give  
them a fine scrubbing. Each outfit  
will wash 500 boys an hour.

Meantime the S. O. S. is filling orders  
from the front. It may be a few thou-  
sand infantry, an artillery regiment  
or several such regiments, machine  
gun companies, and so on through the  
list. They are delivered immediately.

The wounded have to be brought  
back to the hospitals. The trains and  
ambulances are ready and they move  
like clockwork—except that getting  
back from the first-aid stations at times  
is not quite as slow as a clock. The  
wounded are sent to all corners of  
France and the big machine works on  
almost faultlessly.

Whole armies of the mobile sections  
now are transported quickly from sec-  
tor to sector. It is up to the S. O. S.  
to see that all this equipment is pro-  
vided.

Salvage Work Important.  
The S. O. S. besides doing an enor-  
mous business in the manufacturing  
line, conducts a large salvage plant, or  
plants, into which flows a steady  
stream of battlefield wreckage. In the  
clothing branch of the work alone they  
are saving the taxpayers back home  
\$3,500,000 a month. More important  
than the money saving is the saving of  
tonnage.

At one station mammoth American  
locomotives are assembled "while you  
wait." Six of these leviathans are put  
together every day and are doing their  
bit the next day.

It was found advisable to operate a  
special train for American military  
men between two widely separated  
points in France. As soon as the neces-  
sity presented itself the train was in-  
stalled. It is called the "American  
Special." It is manned by Pullman car  
porters—negro boys who have had  
long training on the de luxe trains back  
home. They are rated as first class  
wagon men here. American railway  
conductors have been assigned to this  
train, or trains, one running each way  
every 24 hours.

Of one thing the mothers back home  
may be thoroughly assured, and that is  
that not one of their boys wants for a  
single thing in the way of subsistence  
and medical and surgical attention. No  
army ever took the field better pro-  
vided. And while the appreciations are  
being passed around it is not out of  
place to observe that the subsistence  
division of the war department at  
Washington is entitled to a decoration  
for the efficiency it has achieved.

Something over 300,000 enlisted men  
and about 25,000 women comprise the  
"help" in the S. O. S. organization. A  
large number of officers, of course, are  
required for the supervising positions,  
but practically all of the workers are  
men in khaki who have been termed  
the "ammunition passers."

Employs Army of Women.  
Of the 25,000 women in the work  
most of them are French women. A  
two-fold aim is achieved in the utiliza-  
tion of these women. A large per-  
centage of them would be charged

against the state unless afforded this  
means of sustaining themselves.

Not the least serious of the problems  
confronting the war department was  
the question of distribution of sup-  
plies in France. A million men might  
be landed in French ports, together  
with the necessary equipment, but how  
under the heavens was this vast store-  
house to be transported to the interior  
and on up to the lines, with the man-  
ifold exactions that would have to be  
met in doing it speedily and orderly  
and with the French transportation  
facilities already groaning under the  
home load? The German staff agreed it  
could not be done.

Ught here seems a good place to  
introduce Brig. Gen. Johnson Hagood.  
He is chief of staff of the S. O. S.  
He has served in the war department  
with every chief of staff of the army  
since the general staff was created by  
congress. He is a native of South  
Carolina, a nephew of the late Brig.  
Gen. Johnson Hagood of the Confed-  
erate army and one time governor of  
South Carolina.

The present chief of staff attended  
the university of his home state from  
1888 to 1891 and graduated from West  
Point in 1896. He has served as per-  
sonal aide to Generals Bell and Wood.

General Hagood is one of the young-  
er generals of the army. He is small  
of stature, quick of action, and a hu-  
man dynamo. His mind works like  
chain lightning.

"How did you do it?" I asked him.

A flicker of a smile flitted across the  
face of the West Pointer.

"Well, we had to do it—and we did  
it. That's all."

It was a mere statement of fact.

There was no philosophy to it. Just  
had to be done, and—was done!

"It would be impossible for me to  
tell you how this plan has been worked  
out," he added. "Moreover, I am not  
permitted to give out interviews to  
newspaper men. But in this case I  
understand you have been authorized  
by General Pershing's headquarters to  
get an interview from me, so I will  
try to tell you something about it."

Unceasing Themselves.

"In the first place, it is the biggest  
military undertaking in the history  
of the world. No military authority  
ever laid so bold a plan on this earth;  
nothing that Alexander the Great,  
Julius Caesar or Napoleon ever  
planned compares with it in scope or  
daring. The Germans laughed at us  
when we proposed it, and even those  
of us of the old army who sat around  
the war college wondering what we  
would do in a great war, never  
dreamed the United States, the most  
unmilitary nation on earth, could put  
4,000,000 men in France. To supply  
such a body of men from a base 4,000  
miles away, to organize them, to fight  
'em, and to fight 'em as well as the  
best soldiers in Europe today—is the  
greatest military accomplishment of all  
times."

"So far as my end of it is concerned  
it is all a matter of team work. The  
work is that of the bureau chiefs.  
You might compare me to the quar-  
terback of the team. I give the signals  
and pass the ball, but they really do  
the work, and they have done it ex-  
ceedingly well. We are way ahead on  
our program. We supply twice as  
many men in France as the most  
optimistic of us had expected. And  
at the present rate it will not be long  
before we will be supplying in France  
an army four times as large as that  
we had originally contemplated."

"As to the character of the work,  
we have had to build and repair rail-  
roads. We have built permanent docks  
and wharves at the ports, and some  
of these ports are more prosperous  
now than they ever have been in  
their history. We have constructed  
aviation fields, repair shops, salvage  
plants, supply depots, hospitals, cold  
storage plants, water supply, etc.

Rushing a New City.

"It is rather difficult for one to  
visualize the proposition of going into  
an open field and constructing a 10,000  
bed hospital. It means in reality a

## ASTRIDE PLANE UPSIDE DOWN; RIDES TO EARTH

London.—A British airman,  
while flying at a height of 1,800  
feet, had the tail of his machine  
shot off by a direct hit from a  
shell. The machine turned up-  
side down and the pilot was  
thrown from his seat, but he  
managed to clamber onto the  
bottom of the fuselage, on which  
he remained astride.

Although the machine was  
out of control, he managed, by  
moving forward and backward,  
to balance it and glide steadily  
downward. Under a strong  
anti-aircraft fire he crossed the  
German lines successfully a few  
hundred feet from the ground.  
His machine came down with a  
crash and he received some in-  
juries, but will recover.

city of 15,000 inhabitants, with all the  
necessary appliances in the way of  
water, sewerage, stores, fire protec-  
tion, lighting system, etc. Imagine all  
the retail stores in Chicago consoli-  
dated into one, and you get an idea  
of what it means when we say a depot  
containing ninety days' supply for  
1,000,000. Think of a cold storage  
plant where 20,000 head of cattle, or  
80,000 quarters of beef, can be pro-  
vided for under one roof.

"Of course, we only handle this end  
of it. Our job over here is to get  
the stuff off the ships, get it on the  
trains, and pass it on up to the front.  
It comes in a never-ending stream."

The problem of the staff depart-  
ments is divided into four grand groups  
—transportation, construction, supply,  
and hospitalization.

"Under transportation," continued  
General Hagood, "we group ocean  
transport and inland waterways, all  
railways, including standard gauge  
and narrow gauge; all horse and mule  
transportation, including wagons and  
pack animals, and all forms of motor  
transportation. No possible form of  
transportation has been overlooked."

"Under construction we have to con-  
sider the building of railroads, the erec-  
tion and assembling of cars and locomo-  
tives, the building of wharves,  
docks and shorehouses; the construc-  
tion and repair of barges and other  
vessels for use on the canals and naviga-  
ble streams, bridges, and, in fact,  
everything from the cutting of the tim-  
ber in the forests to its final assem-  
blage for practical use."

Their Own Manufacturers.

"Under supplies we include water,  
food, clothing, fuel, animals, forage,  
guns and ammunition, airplanes, etc.  
We have taken over a great many man-  
ufactures. We make our own choco-  
late, and manufacture hard bread,  
and a number of such commodities.  
There is one bakery in the center of  
France from which we send out ev-  
ery day fresh bread for 500,000 men."

"Under hospitalization we include  
receiving and caring for the sick and  
wounded evacuated from the front."

"In order to decentralize this indus-  
trial institution the zone of operations  
is divided into nine sections—the ad-  
vance section in which the armies are  
actually engaged, the intermediate sec-  
tion, containing the great central por-  
tion of France and seven base sections  
which include the ports."

"The whole thing is like a great net-  
work. General Pershing has placed  
the responsibility for its operation  
upon General Harbord, the command-  
ing general of the S. O. S. I am his  
chief of staff. Associated with me are  
about fifty general staff officers,  
through whom all the activities of the  
S. O. S. are co-ordinated. The balance  
of the staff here consists of about 1,  
000 officers and 2,000 enlisted men and  
clerks."

"One of the most important agencies  
we have is the general purchasing  
board, presided over by Col. Charles  
Gates Dawes, formerly of Chicago.  
This board is charged with the pur-  
chase of all supplies that are obtained  
in Europe, and also represents us in  
co-ordinating the supplies of the allies  
in such a way that there is no dupli-  
cation among the great nations con-  
cerned."

## GERMANY BOWS TO THE UNITED STATES IN PLEA FOR PEACE

Hun Chancellor Asks President  
Wilson to End the World  
War.

SAYS FOE ACCEPTS ALL  
TERMS OF WASHINGTON

Kaiser in Proclamation to His Sol-  
diers Tries to Explain the Situation,  
but Declares the Hour Is Very  
Grave.

Berlin, Oct. 7.—Emperor William in  
a proclamation to the German army  
and navy dated October 6 announced  
that "I have decided in accord with  
my allies to once again offer peace to  
the enemy, but it will be only an hon-  
orable peace for which we extend our  
hand." The text of the emperor's pro-  
clamation reads:

"For months past the enemy with  
enormous exertions and almost with-  
out pause in the fighting has stormed  
against your lines. In weeks of the  
struggle, often without repose, you  
have had to persevere and resist a  
numerically far superior enemy. There-  
in lies the greatness of the task which  
has been set for you and which you  
are fulfilling. Troops of all the Ger-  
man states are doing their part and  
are heroically defending the father-  
land on foreign soil. Hard is the task.

"My navy is holding its own against  
the united enemy naval forces and is  
unwaveringly supporting the army in  
its difficult struggle."

"The eyes of those at home rest with  
pride and admiration on the deeds of  
the army and the navy. I express to  
you the thanks of myself and the fa-  
therland."

"Whether arms will be lowered is  
a question. Until then we must not  
slacken. We must, as hitherto, exert  
all our strength unwearyingly to hold  
our ground against the onslaught of our  
enemies."

"The hour is grave, but, trusting in  
your strength and in God's gracious  
help, we feel ourselves to be strong  
enough to defend our beloved father-  
land."

Look to America.

London, Oct. 7.—Prince Maximilian  
of Baden, the German imperial chan-  
cellor, announced Saturday that he  
had sent a note through the Swiss  
government to President Wilson.

Prince Max's Plea.

Amsterdam, Oct. 7.—The text of the  
note forwarded by the Imperial Ger-  
man chancellor, Prince Maximilian, to  
President Wilson through the Swiss  
government, follows:

"The German government requests  
the president of the United States to  
take in hand the restoration of peace,  
acquaint all the belligerent states of  
this request and invite them to send  
plenipotentiaries for the purpose of  
opening negotiations."

"It accepts the program set forth by  
the president of the United States in  
his message to congress on January  
8 and in his later pronouncements, es-  
pecially his speech of September 27,  
as a basis for peace negotiations."

"With a view to avoiding further  
bloodshed, the German government re-  
quests the immediate conclusion of  
an armistice on land and water and in  
the air."

See Instant Rejection.

Washington, Oct. 7.—Instant rejec-  
tion by the United States will be the  
fate of the latest peace proposals from  
the central powers.

The president will handle the situa-  
tion, and handle it in a hurry. He is  
expected to act as soon as the state  
department receives officially the text  
of the notes from Berlin and Vienna.  
Neither of the notes had reached the  
state department last night.

There was no disposition in official  
circles to distinguish between the Ger-  
man and Austrian moves, as the pro-  
posals are deemed but another step in  
the great peace offensive now under  
way.

Peace for Germany Now Impossible.

It can be stated semiofficially, how-  
ever, that peace is impossible at the  
present time as far as either Germany  
or Austria is concerned.

See Foe Trying to Gain Time.

The opinion still obtains here among  
army and navy officials that Austria  
and Germany are working together  
with deceptive propositions in order to  
gain time within which to overcome  
the panic among their peoples.

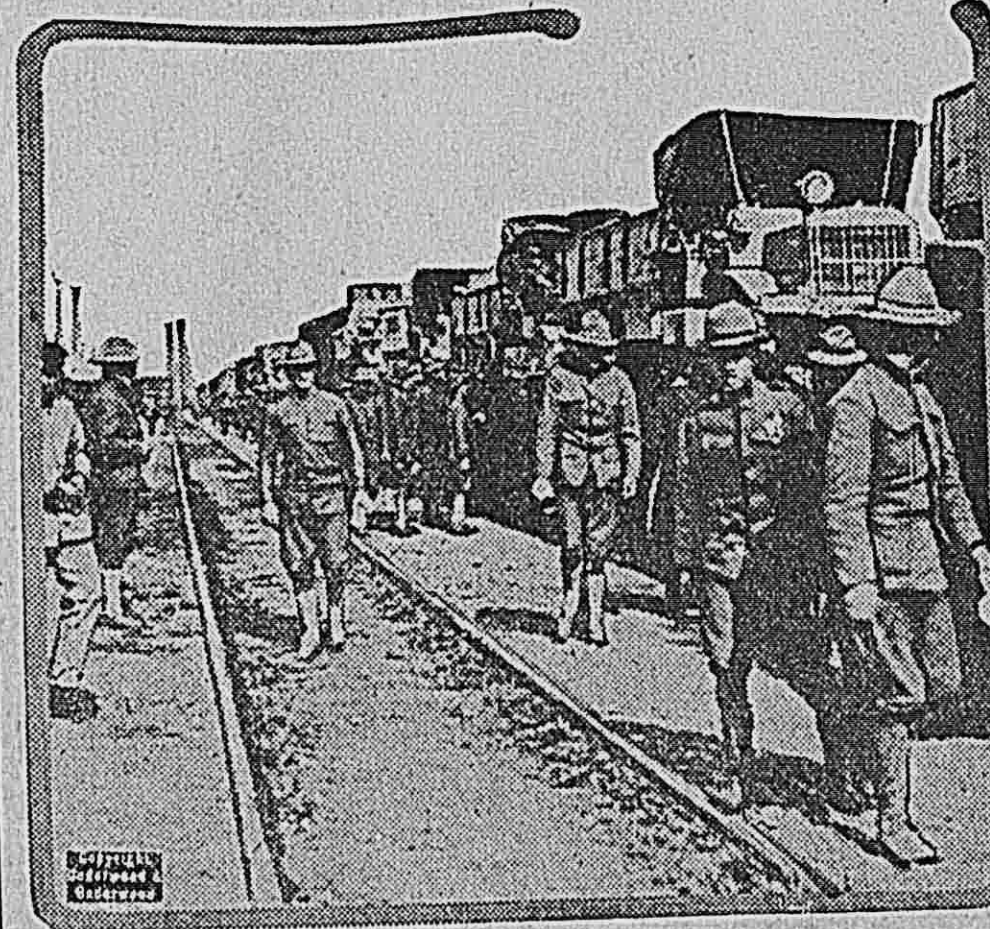
Red Cross Needs Nurses.

Washington, Oct. 8.—Every graduate  
nurse, every pupil, practical nurse,  
midwife and hospital attendant who  
can possibly do nursing or assist in a  
sick room is being listed by the Ameri-  
can Red Cross.

Austro-Germans Beaten by Serbs.

London, Oct. 8.—Austro-German  
troops have been defeated in fighting  
with the Serbians, who pursued them  
toward the old Serbo-Turkish frontier,  
says a Serbian official statement re-  
ceived here.

## YANKEE AUTO TRUCKS ARRIVE IN ITALY



In this, one of the first pictures to arrive in this country of the actual  
landing of American troops in Italy, is seen a long trainload of automobile  
trucks belonging to the American forces.



## RURAL NEWS

## LAKE VILLA

F. R. Sherwood spent Saturday in Chicago.

F. M. Hamlin and wife were in Chicago Friday.

D. R. Manzer was in Chicago on business Tuesday.

Rev. Snyder is improving from his recent attack of Spanish influenza.

Mr. Nigrin has received word of the death of his brother Hugo in France.

Will Fisher has sold his household goods and will go to the city for the winter.

Bob Mills was out last week to settle up affairs here before setting in the city.

Mrs. Phoebe Wright attended the funeral of Mrs. LeBeau in Chicago last Wednesday.

Mrs. Paul Avery was in the city from Saturday until Tuesday to care for her sister who was having an attack of the grip.

Mrs. Tom Burnett was quite ill last week but is now on the gain, Mrs. N. S. Burnett of Antioch spent Friday with her.

At the Ladies Aid meeting last Wednesday Mrs. Geo. Pitman was elected president; Mrs. F. M. Hamlin, vice president; and Mrs. H. Potter, secretary and treasurer.

The first of our blue stars in our service flag to be turned to gold is for Reuben Hook, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Hook, who died at Camp Grant last Friday of pneumonia. He was at the camp just one month. The funeral was held at his home this week Wednesday and his remains were laid away in the Monaville cemetery near his home. To the sorrowing family we offer our deepest sympathy. Obituary later.

## MILLBURN

Ralph Chittenden was in Millburn one day last week.

Miss Ruth Pollock spent over Sunday with Chicago relatives.

Mrs. Bradbury is visiting with her daughter, Mrs. Ed Caddock.

A. H. Stewart left Monday to visit his daughter, Mrs. Pember in Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Truax are rejoicing over the arrival of a son, born Saturday, Oct. 5.

## CASTANETS

Castanets are musical instruments of percussion in the form of two hollow nutshells, which are bound together by a band fastened on the thumb, and struck by the fingers to produce a thrilling sound in keeping with the rhythm of the music. The castanets were introduced into Spain by the Moors, where they retain the name of castanetas from their resemblance to the form of the chestnut. The castanets were once much used in the ballet and in the opera.

## Self-Denial.

You must practice self-denial if you would get well and keep well. There is no other way—no short cut or road to health. Do not permit yourself to be deluded on this subject.

## Health and Wealth.

The dollar mark is a sign of wealth, but not health. Health without wealth is better than wealth without health. It is possible for a man to have both.

## Impossible.

You could not persuade a man that a homely girl is a good manicurist.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

## MICKIE SAYS

WELL, IF THIS AIN'T A CLEAN FAMILY NEWS-PAPER, IT AIN'T MY FAULT, I'LL TELL THE WORLD!



## TREVOR

Miss Mary Fleming was a Wilmot visitor Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Hartnell entertained relatives from Racine Sunday.

Hiram Patrick of Burlington spent last week with his brother G. Patrick.

Ebert Kennedy is visiting his daughter Mrs. Clayton Lester at Forest Park.

Chas. Barber and wife of Kenosha spent the week-end with Mrs. Henry Lubeno.

Mrs. Sidney Rassmussen of Kenosha is visiting her sister Mrs. Knudson and family.

Mrs. Harrison of Milwaukee and Mrs. Sweet of Kenosha are visiting with Mrs. Maggie Parks.

There are a number of cases of influenza about. Dr. Becker of Silverlake is in attendance.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Osdel left for Chicago Monday morning where they will spend the winter with their son.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Mutz returned to their home in Chicago Sunday after spending a few days with their parents.

Mrs. Elvira Brown was called to Kenosha Sunday by the serious illness of her sister Miss Rachel Smith at Kenosha hospital.

Mrs. Chas. Miller and daughter returned to Chicago Friday after spending several days with her mother, Mrs. Ann Sheen.

The Kenosha boosters made Trevor a call Thursday afternoon. The town people including the teachers and pupils gave them a hearty welcome.

Mr. and Mrs. Fredson and children of Racine were guests of Mrs. Frank Yaw at Camp Lake last week. They called on friends here Thursday and Friday.

There were over eighty tickets sold for the dance Saturday evening, which was given by the Modern Woodmen and Mystic Workers for the benefit of the Trevor Red Cross.

There will be fourteen stars on the Trevor school service flag which will be dedicated Friday evening, at the same time the Mystic Workers will also dedicate their service flag which contains three stars. Rev. Pollock of Antioch will conduct the service. The Trevor young people will give a program.

## AUCTION SALES

The undersigned will sell at public auction at the old Andrew Herman farm, at Grass Lake, situated 3 miles southwest of Antioch, on

Wednesday, Oct. 16

Commencing at 1 o'clock sharp, the following property to wit:

5 head of cattle coming in soon. Lumber wagon with set iron wheels, corn planter with 80 foot check roll mower nearly new, drag nearly new, walking plow, nearly new, sulky cultivator, 2 sets of double harness, single harness, pulverizer, horse rake, hay rake, 300 shocks husked corn, stack of alfalfa hay.

Usual terms.

Chas. Meeklenburg, Prop.

Geo. Vogel, Auctioneer.

J. E. Brook, Clerk.

The undersigned will sell at public auction on his farm, situated 2 miles south west of Antioch on the Fox Lake road, on

Thursday, Oct. 17

Commencing at 1 o'clock sharp, the following property to wit:

28 head of live stock—Matched black team coming 4, wt 2800; bay mare coming 4, wt 1250; bay gelding coming 4, wt 1200; pony gentle to ride or drive, 5 yrs old; gray yearling colt, 14 milkers and springers, 1 2-yr bull, yearling heifer, 2 calves 4 months old. Sow and 9 pigs 6 weeks old, 30 chickens, 12 geese 20 turkeys, and 4 ducks.

International manure spreader, hay loader, hay rake, side delivery rake, McCormick mower, Deering corn binder, Deere riding corn cultivator, drill, walking cultivator, corn planter, pulverizer, 3-sec and 2-sec drag, crusher, 1 1/2 hp gasoline engine, pump jack, milk tank, 12 milk cans, buzz saw, 1 3/4 in wagon trucks, hay rack, surrey, bob sleigh 6 ft runners, milk wagon, pony cart, 600-lbs scales, Cyclone seeder.

Double set bridle harness, drop tug double harness, single harness, some spare collars and fly nets, forks, shovels, snatch whiffletrees, stock heater, maul, wire stretcher, post digger, 2 chicken coops, 2-ton wagon rack, log chain, 6-in post auger, 80 ft hay rope and pulleys, hay fork and trip rope, Kimble steel press drill, 60 gal oil tank, one man cross cut saw.

18 acres corn in shock, 8 tons alfalfa hay, 8 tons timothy hay, stack wheat straw, stack oat straw, 250 bu oats, 50 bu barley, 20 u early seed potatoes. One steel range, side board, hard coal heater, a hng machine.

Usual terms.

Bert Bown, Prop.

Geo Vogel, Auctioneer.

Geo Bartlett, Clerk.

## WILMOT

Miss Healy was a week end visitor at Waterford.

Mrs. Cliff Pacey and sons drove to Burlington.

Mr. A. Panknin was ill several days the past week.

Mary Boulden spent Wednesday afternoon in Burlington.

Mrs. A. Shack entertained her father from Darien Saturday.

Ben Nett and family spent Sunday at the Lentz home in Bassetts.

Mrs. Henrietta Horton has been ill of the influenza the past week.

The Lutheran Ladies Aid met at the Lutheran hall Friday afternoon.

Mrs. Brower of Kenosha called at the Ernest Peacock home Saturday.

Mrs. Winn and son of Richmond spent the week at the L. Hegeman home.

Edith Dean came home from Kenosha Tuesday, ill with Spanish influenza.

Chas Kahis and wife and Frank Kanis and family motored to Kenosha Tuesday.

Geo. Hazelman is recovering from a very serious attack of the Spanish influenza.

Mrs. B. Litzburg and daughter Bernice spent Thursday at E. Peacock's.

Prof. A. Smith and family of Union Grove were in Wilmot on business last Saturday.

Mrs. G. Voltz, of Milwaukee, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. Hegeman this week.

George Wilbur Lewis was commissioned a Captain in Washington the last of the week.

Albert Shack and family have moved to Kenosha where Mr. Shack is employed in the Nash works.

Mrs. Eugene Pelletier has been entertaining her mother Mrs. Kerson from the east this week.

Mrs. Herrick was called to Chicago Saturday by the serious illness of her daughter with Spanish influenza.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Wright were in Chicago over Sunday to meet their daughter Mrs. T. Fuzon who is on her way east.

Mrs. O'Brien, who has been spending several weeks with the Misses Moran returned to her Chicago home the last of the week.

Ruth and Aileen Morgan from Beloit college and Vera Hegeman from Milwaukee are expected home for the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Schenning have rented the R. D. Buckley home and will move their household from goods Schennington this week.

The Union Free high school board has decided to equip the basement rooms for manual training which will be under the instruction of Prof. Phillips.

Acquaintances of McKinley Hodge, of the Great Lakes, in this locality are glad to hear he is recovering from his recent severe pneumonia attack.

Mrs. A. Reynolds was called to Kenosha Saturday because of the serious illness of her sister Mrs. W. Feteron and her daughter Margery with pneumonia.

Mr. and Mrs. Swenson received word that their son Private Roy Swenson, A. E. F., had been gassed on Aug. 4th, and has since been in a hospital undergoing treatment.

Mrs. J. Carey has been at Silverlake this week assisting in caring for her mother, Mrs. J. Ludwig and brother Russell who are both very ill with the Spanish influenza.

Henry Meeklenburg was ordered to report at Camp Custer on Friday. On Thursday his sister, Mrs. A. Haldorf accompanied him to Hebron to call on their brothers Ered and Charles.

Mrs. F. Burroughs, president of the local Red Cross branch, is going to keep boxes for donations for the Belgian Relief on hand at the Lutheran hall. Gifts of clothing will be acceptable at any time.

Mrs. A. H. Kruckman has sold her interests in Wilmot to the Kruckman estate and has been selling her household goods at private sale this past week. She will spend the winter with her mother in Indiana. The Frank Kruckman family will occupy the house she has vacated and have rented their home to Prof. Phillips and wife.

Pvt. James Madden with the Canadian forces was severely wounded in the thigh, in action lately. His mother received a telegram announcing the fact last Saturday. This is the second time James has been wounded in the past few months. A silver star will be placed on the U. F. H. S. service flag for him.

## Just to Oblige.

"Why did you put up your city hall to look like an ancient castle?" "Well, the movie people pay a good bit of taxes here, and they said it would be a great help in filming medieval scenes."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## Caroni River Water Power.

The Caroni river in South America is said to have a remarkably even year around flow for a tropical stream and also to afford a great opportunity for the development of electrical power. There are three waterfalls within a short distance of the spot where it empties into the Orinoco river, and from the lowest of these it is estimated more than a million horsepower can be generated without any necessity of building dams.

## Welsh "Stafell."

Reference to a "stafell" in a recent West Wales branch of promise case puzzled the court. The "stafell" is the household linen usually brought by a Welsh bride to her new home. The custom, still practiced, is one of great antiquity. In early times a girl was not allowed to get married until she had spun the linen, and from it comes the term spinster. "Stafell" is now bought at the shop, to the old folks a degenerate innovation.

Some Lighting facts you want to know about right now!

Your dollar to day buys less bread, less meat, less clothes than ever before, but your electric dollar buys MORE. And you can make it buy still more by using

Eaton Mazda Lamps

For MAZDA Lamps give three times as much light as carbon lamps without increasing the amount of current used.

Public Service Co. of Northern Ill.



## Forward!

With no thought of bursting shrapnel and poisonous gases into which they plunge—with every muscle tense, with every faculty of mind alert, with one thought only—TO FIGHT AND WIN.

That is the way our men are going into battle. When the shrill whistle sounds the advance, out they go—their whole heart in the task before them. No power on earth can hold them back.

## Forward!

The same sharp challenge to battle is sounding for us. We must answer in the same proud way—the way of our fighting men—the American way. We must lend the way they fight.

We must show the war-maddened Hun a united American people moving forward shoulder to shoulder, irresistibly, to Victory.

Our task is to supply the money, the ships, the guns, the shells that we must have to win. It is a tremendous task. We must do it as our fighting men do theirs—with the indomitable spirit of Victory.

We must work, and save, and lend with one thought only—TO FIGHT AND WIN.

Get into the fight—with your whole heart. Buy Bonds—to the utmost!

This Space Contributed by

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## FOR SALE

## My House in Antioch

A 9 room house, three rooms and hall finished in oak, balance in Georgia pine. Four bed rooms, fine cement cellar, cistern, electric lights, fine shade trees, large lot.

If you are looking for a bargain this is it, as I will sell for less than the raw material would cost to build it.

J. C. JAMES.

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